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MONITOR SURVEY

Job-finding ideas for graduates

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It's how you hunt, not just the degree you hold. That's the advice career experts are giving U.S. college graduates anxiously looking for jobs this year.

Some universities are even teaching separate courses on job-hunting skills — in interviewing, in writing resumes, and even in the fine art of persuading a company to create a new job just for the applicant.

"Jobs are still out there," employers and career officers say. However, the forecast for 1975 is that overall hiring of college graduates will be down at least 4 percent, according to the College Placement Council.

Fields wanting new recruits from college campuses will be finance, agribusiness, health, engineering, insurance sales, accounting, and fields involving exploration of energy, several surveys indicate.

Liberal arts prospects slim

For liberal arts majors, however, the pickings may be slim. Many companies are waiting for favorable economic forecasts before they commit themselves to active recruiting. And even then, graduates with specific skills will get first bid on available jobs.

But to combat the growing anxiety that many students have over this year's job prospects, many college career offices are teaching students to bypass the handicaps of a depressed economy or a general education by organizing special job-seeking tactics.

"A job-seeker has to be a full-time salesman," says Pat Ahlson of Northeastern University placement office. That means a 40-hour work week on his own behalf, building referral networks and planning interviews.

At Penn State University, for instance, seniors can sign up for a course in "Personal and Career Decision-making" and be taught "strategies for selling yourself to potential employers." Faculty members help students through dry-run interviews or teach techniques of bypassing personnel departments and "cultivating" key people in an organization.

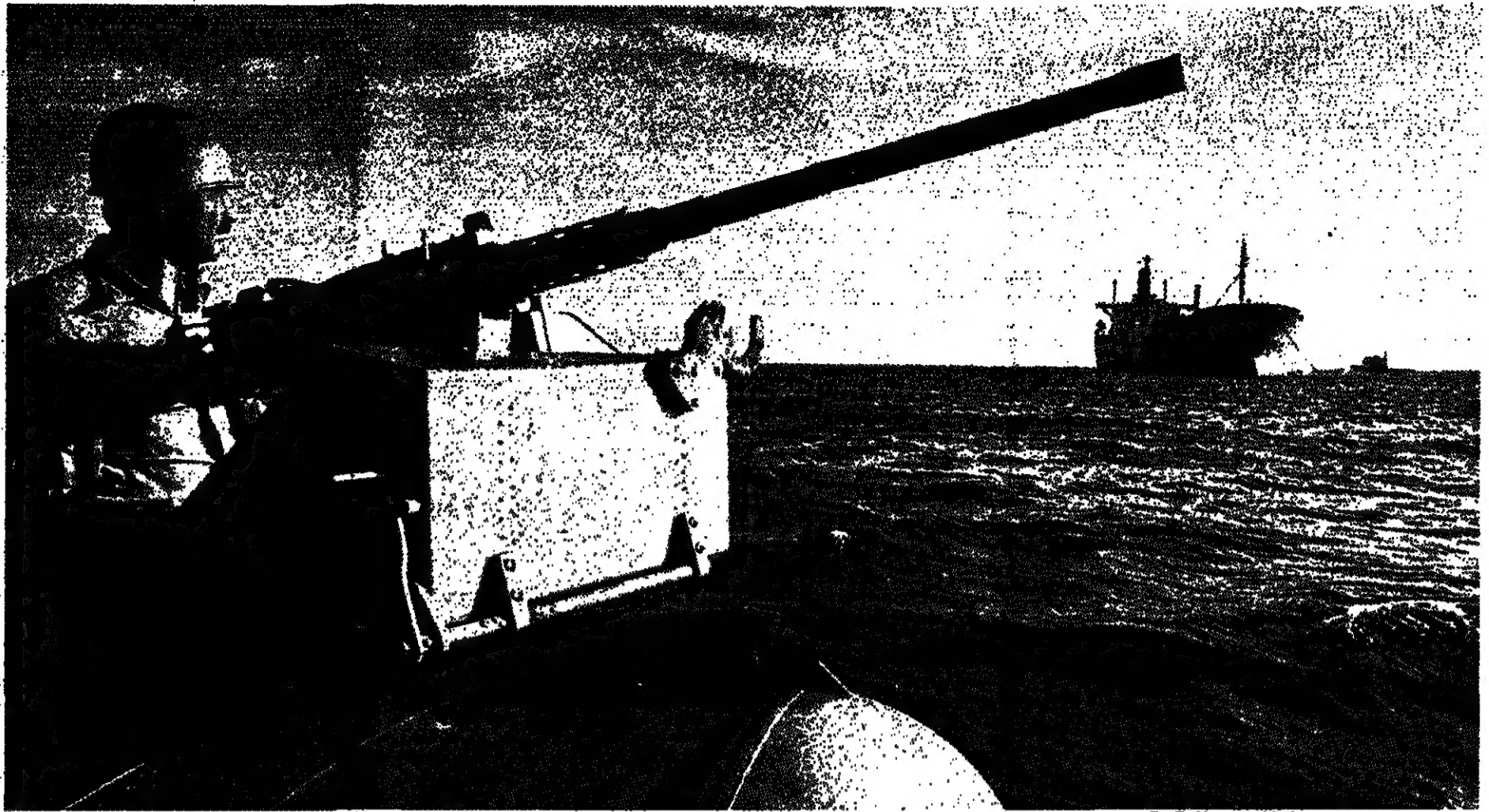
Jobs are still out there, employers and career officers say. However, the forecast for 1975 is that overall hiring of college graduates will be down at least 4 percent, according to the College Placement Council.

Job-getting seminar

A new Boston University seminar includes tips on how to convince a potential employer that the applicant can offer — if only he were on the company payroll.

"College students are going to have to find markets that are not laying off employees," says Gary Scott, director of Northern Illinois University's career planning and placement office.

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

As Europe and U.S. seek plan for oil dollars, the Shah's Navy guards Iran's black gold with Hovercraft gunboats

Ullman plan: tax cut, reform, new revenues

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Rep. Al Ullman, the rangy Oregon Democrat who next week inherits the chairmanship of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, has told this newspaper of his own three-part tax plan to boost the U.S. economy:

• A quick tax cut. "The nation's economy is in jeopardy," he says, "and tax policy is the best way for a quick shot." He suggests a one-year-only adjustment of low-income allowances and standard deductions, "to get the money into the spending stream the soonest."

• Longer-term tax reform. Congressman Ullman advocates top-to-bottom overhaul of taxes on capital recovery and capital gains, gifts, and estates, as well as deductions and exemptions. He expects his committee to do so "by the end of the year."

• A new source of revenue. He faults income tax as "over-cyclical," payroll tax as "not adequate," and says, "I don't believe in sales tax." What's left is "some tax on the stream of productivity" — such as the value-added tax (VAT) which countries in the European Common Market levy on each stage of manufacturing. "We're talking about the long term," he emphasizes, "perhaps five years from now."



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Ullman—offers tax plan

The wavy-haired congressman who represents one of the largest constituencies in the country — 70,000 square miles of ranches, wheat fields, forests, desert, and small towns in eastern Oregon, as large as the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts combined — takes over the even more

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Dean, Magruder, Kalmbach freed

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
In releasing from prison three Watergate figures, U.S. Judge John J. Sirica is showing he believes they have played key roles in making known the whole truth about Watergate.

This is initial interpretation here of the surprise commutation of the sentences of John W. Dean III, Jeb Stuart Magruder, and Herbert W. Kalmbach.

For more than a year, Judge Sirica has said that finding out the truth was one of his main aims. All three men were witnesses in the just-ended Watergate cover-up trial of former Nixon associates H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, John N. Mitchell, and Robert C. Mardian. The men also had testified before the Senate Watergate committee. Judge Sirica did not comment on his release order, believing it speaks for itself.

The men had been held in federal minimum-security institutions but were often allowed to come to Washington for testimony and to be interviewed by lawyers for the special Watergate prosecution force.

The judge acted on petitions by Mr. Kalmbach on Oct. 1, by Mr. Magruder Sept. 18, and by Mr. Dean on Dec. 2. Reasons the three gave in their petitions were not available.

Oil dollars: can Europe sway U.S.?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
With West Europe opting for the International Monetary Fund's petrodollar recycling plan in preference to that of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the ball is now in the Americans' court.

How vigorously will Washington press its own plan at the meeting next Monday of the group of 10 finance ministers in Washington? To what extent will it support the IMF's plan put forward by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and IMF director Johannes Witteveen of the Netherlands?

The two plans should not be mutually exclusive, but the Europeans think the IMF project can be in operation by spring, whereas the Kissinger plan might require up to another year, because of the necessity of obtaining parliamentary approval in many countries.

Quick approval given

The nine finance ministers of the European Community meeting in London took little time to approve the Healey-Witteveen plan, adjourning after one session Jan. 7 instead of the originally scheduled two.

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Caruso sings again

By Ward Morehouse III

Cambridge, Mass.
Cutting across more than half a century, the crackling voice of opera star Enrico Caruso, as recorded in 1907 on a wax cylinder, is being transformed into clear, crisp stereo.

With computer science and a "healthy respect" for old sound systems and the artists themselves, technicians may soon reproduce the strident years of America's recorded music as never before.

Dr. Thomas G. Stockham Jr., an electrical engineering professor at the University of Utah, is using computers to improve quality and even remove the orchestra from Caruso recordings. In the future one might hear Caruso sing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Seiji Ozawa conducting, he says.

But, at present, no computer restorations of old recordings are on the market.

Dr. Alan Oppenheim, professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), calls Dr. Stockham's restorations "dazzling." The orchestra, Dr. Oppenheim explains, is so "un-speech-like" it can be filtered out by computer in the same way as the noise left by the "recording horns" used before 1925 can be still. Each sound, whether hiss or harmony, has a distinct set of frequencies which can be separated from others, the MIT professor explains.

Living history

Professor Stockham was one of the six sound experts enlisted to study and report in the Watergate case on the famous June 20, 1972, presidential tape recording containing the 18½-minute gap.

Engineers such as Dr. Walter L. Welch, who heads the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Library at Syracuse University, are restoring music without the art of computers from recordings on scratchy wax cylinders and thick "78s."

"History speaking," says Dr. Welch, "is vastly more telling about a man and his time than the printed word, which may lack stature by itself." Take the radio broadcasts of Britain's Winston Churchill during World War II, for example; they outline the printed text.

While re-issued recordings flood U.S. markets to meet a consumer demand that belies recession, students

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Barbara Walters

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Clouds lift over Boston schools

By Leon Lindsay
New England news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Boston's national image in the last months since its school desegregation crisis last September has seemed to many to be that of a bedraggled patriot — symbol of freedom — in retreat from his ideals.

But several recent events, which do not have the headline impact of scenes of violence — may eventually prove it inaccurate.

• On Wednesday, South Boston High School, focal point of the trouble over desegregation and busing, reopened after an extended holiday — quietly, with no organized protesters on the street outside, and with a

Legal, police, and parental actions hint integration turning point

definite air of hope that the remainder of the school year might see some real education going on inside.

True, there were more policemen inside and outside the building (about 500) than there were students (428). But, although a large number of the 386 white students were held up outside the doors because of a malfunctioning metal detector, there was no trouble when they were joined by 37 bused-in black pupils from the city's Roxbury section.

• White parents — notably one South Boston mother whose plea for the educational rights of her high-

school son were seen on nationwide TV — seemed to be moving toward reluctant acceptance of an integrated high school in their community, at least for the remainder of this school year.

• A small group of South Boston parents have agreed to participate in a biracial school council with parents of black students. This is seen as a significant step which could lead to a diminution of the fear and antagonism that have grown since last fall.

• The citing of three Boston School committeemen for civil contempt of

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Wait . . . attack . . . all-clear, it's Israeli way of life

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hanita, Israel
"The biggest strain came at day-break. The Israel Defense Forces had told us that the terrorists had retreated into Lebanon, but we could not be sure that there were not still some of them hidden in the kibbutz."

"And so we went through the final stage of our security procedure — a room-to-room and closet-to-closet search from one end of the kibbutz to the other. There is an eerie feeling as you throw open every door, not knowing whether there is behind it a man

armed with a machine gun or grenades."

The speaker was a housewife and mother, secretary of this kibbutz which is about as close to the Lebanese frontier as any along Israel's northern border.

Hanita has its own perimeter fence, and only a couple of hundred yards away is the much more formidable fence, with barbed wire and minefields, which runs all the way from the Mediterranean at Rosh Naqura to the Golan Heights.

The night the woman was talking about was less than 48 hours away. Yet as we had driven up the steep

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Soviets deny arms, Sadat says

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's reported ill health and Egyptian President Sadat's latest public criticism of Moscow have revived some major questions about Soviet-Arab relations.

Western and Arab observers of the Kremlin's Mideast policies long have speculated that if Mr. Brezhnev's authority or policymaking abilities were weakened or disappeared, other men taking a much tougher Mideast line toward Israel and the United States might take over the helm.

However, Mr. Sadat, disappointed over cancellation of the earlier-scheduled Brezhnev visit to Egypt, is not believed to be counting on any changes in the Kremlin to improve Soviet-Arab relations.

Mr. Sadat said in an interview with the Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar: "Our request" to the Soviets "for complete replacement and development of weapons has not been met." Mr. Sadat said he wanted "all Arabs to know this."

Sadat referred to arms

Mr. Sadat was speaking about unspecified quantities and types of Soviet arms offered Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Defense Minister Muhammad Abdel Ghan al-Gamasy

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Amnesty plan near deadline: no extension?

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Will the sudden upsurge of interest in President Ford's Vietnam amnesty plan in recent days be enough to win extra time for applicants to sign up? Earlier this week, Clemency Board chairman Charles Goodell indicated that the program would not be extended beyond Jan. 31.

This surprised some officials connected with the program, who had expected an extension (which can only be ordered by Mr. Ford himself). The Pentagon is reporting a flurry of applications since a Goodell press conference Jan. 6 and a spate of radio and television commercials that followed.

Even that, clemency officials concede, may not be enough. To date, only 3,694 individuals out of some 118,000 eligible under the total plan have applied.

Little likelihood?

The clemency-review program for individuals who have made application, it is noted here, does not expire until Dec. 31, 1976.

Privately, some White House officials think that there is little likelihood of an extension. In a press conference this week spokesman Ron Nessen said the President has made "no decision" to extend the program. But one White House source says that it would be incorrect to construe that statement as meaning extension was a strong possibility.

Also asked here: Why did the Clemency Board wait until the last moment for a heavy campaign of television and radio public information notices? The program was announced by President Ford last September.

Indeed, during September and October some clemency spokesmen were maintaining that the program would likely be extended, given the large numbers of individuals involved, and the fact that many of them are living outside the U.S.

Limited response

Whatever figures on new applications underscore the limited response from veterans:

— For the Clemency Board program, (processing Selective Service offenses), there have been "about 900 applications," according to a board spokesman, out of "some 100,000 individuals eligible." Of those who have applied, there have been "65 decisions."

— For the Pentagon, which handles deserters, 2,827 individuals have received undesirable discharges that eventually can be upgraded to clemency discharges.

But the Pentagon lists some 12,500 cases.

— For the Justice Department, which processes draft evaders, 167 persons have been processed out of 6,200 cases. Of the 167 individuals, 112 have received alternative service.

Congress sharpens CIA spying probe

'Gray area,' watchdog panel, whose oversight responsibility?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
On the eve of the first hearings into allegations of domestic CIA spying, members of Congress are turning their attention from who will investigate the issue to the areas the investigations should probe.

Talks with several congressional sources reveal that the most important question in congressional probes will be: How can future CIA domestic spying be prevented?

In part, this question is based on the assumption that at least some of the allegations of past spying are accurate, several congressional sources admit.

More precisely, the thinking includes:

• Should the 1947 law that established the Central Intelligence Agency be revised to eliminate any "gray area" of overlap with Federal Bureau of Investigation responsibilities, which may have resulted in some domestic CIA surveillance in the past?

• Should one permanent congressional committee be established to be a watchdog on the CIA? If so, should it also oversee the FBI and other intelligence-gathering agencies? Several congressional committees now split these responsibilities.

• What steps should the executive branch take to ensure that it keeps closer tabs on what the CIA is doing?

Allegations to be tested

All sources say that the three congressional committees planning probes of the CIA surely will inquire into the accuracy of the allegations of CIA domestic surveillance against U.S. citizens — was any done, why, how much? But several sources note — in the words of one: "The real issue is oversight," that is, overseeing the agencies' operations.

This congressional thinking comes as the special eight-member presidential commission, headed by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, prepares for its investigation into the CIA. The hearings, to begin Monday, Jan. 13, will be closed to the public.

First witnesses

Witnesses the first day include Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, CIA Director James R. Schlesinger, and past CIA director and current U.S. Ambassador to Iran Richard M. Helms.

The commission is moving with great speed in a Washington unaccustomed to it. Announced by President Ford on Jan. 4, it is to complete its report by April 4.

At this writing the opening date of the commission hearing has been set, but the commission's staff director and other key staff members have not yet been selected.

First investigation

The first of the congressional investigations to begin may be that of the Senate Armed Services Committee, chaired by Sen. John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi. He has announced hearings will be held soon after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 14. Best estimates are that these hearings will begin late in January.

It is noted here that by mid-February the Pentagon usually submits its annual procurement budget requests, which then are examined for several weeks by the Armed Services Committee. The assumption here is that Senator Stennis will want to complete his CIA hearings before beginning this work.

Some congressional skeptics of the CIA and other intelligence agencies will attempt to broaden this and other hearings into a full-scale probe of all intelligence agencies — and a probe of all CIA activities.

Lower Utah bus fares fight inflation

Increase in sales tax widens transit service

By the Associated Press

Salt Lake City
Commuters in two of Utah's most populous counties received an inflation-fighting bonus when bus fares dropped recently.

For the elderly, the handicapped, and students, any ride in Salt Lake or Weber Counties now costs a dime. For others, the new fare is 15 cents, down from 25 cents. A rider can go 35 miles on a single route and there is no charge for transfers or extra-long distances where 10-cent zone charges were added before.

John Rankin, general manager of the Utah Transit Authority, said the fares are the lowest since before World War II.

Critics of the system say the fare

should be free. But voters who approved a one-quarter cent sales tax increase for mass transit last November also voted to pay the fare. They had the option of no fare.

Ample funds expected

The chief sponsor of the fare bill in the Utah Legislature, Democratic Rep. Samuel Taylor of Salt Lake City, said the tax would be more than adequate to fund a free system. He said with the fare the transit authority will be "up to its ears in money."

Mr. Taylor, an Eastern liberal transplant often in the minority on local issues, is credited with leading the way to cheap transit. A hearing aide spokesman, he began advocating a better bus system several years ago as a frequent caller on radio talk shows. Then he was elected to the Legislature.

Mr. Rankin says the system has few financial worries.

Nuclear expert gets top defense post Israel accents A-arms potential

By Francis Omer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israel has appointed its top nuclear physicist, Prof. Yuval Neeman, to be scientific adviser to the Defense Ministry.

Coming soon after President Ephraim Katsir publicly stated that Israel possessed nuclear weapons capability, the appointment is bound to attract widespread attention.

Currently president of Tel Aviv University, Dr. Neeman is resigning this post to move to the Defense Ministry, where he will handle the entire scientific aspect of national defense. His previous posts have included deputy chief of military intelligence in the Israeli armed forces (he holds the rank of colonel) and scientific director of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission.

In 1961, Dr. Neeman won worldwide fame for a theory on the relationship of subatomic particles which he evolved at the California Institute of Technology.

This is how he describes the circumstances:

"I saw that the elementary particles of the atomic nucleus could be fitted into a system similar to Mendeleev's periodic table of chemical elements. One particle, with

predictable properties, was missing from the sequence. That was Omega minus. A few years later it was in fact found at the Brookhaven Laboratory, so that my theory was considered confirmed."

Speaking of his new assignment, he said here Jan. 8 that Israel is "more or less on the technological level of a West European country." Such a high level he said is vital for Israel because "it is not enough for us to be technologically more advanced than the Arab states." He said he was convinced that Israel is capable of maintaining its lead over the Arabs in the future.

Dr. Neeman believes that Israel should not give up the West Bank of the Jordan River, which it occupied in the 1967 war.

Explaining his strategic defense concept to a circle of friends a few weeks ago, he said:

"We cannot move out of the West Bank. Just imagine that a Palestinian state in the West Bank stations there a few hundred or a few thousand missiles. Not a single aircraft would be able to land or take off from Israeli airports. In a country which at its narrowest part is less than 10 miles across, we would be permanently on the defensive."

It is not out of sentiment for "our ancestral patrimony" that Dr. Neeman defends his position on retaining

the West Bank "although such feelings do not leave me cold. But my motives stem from my concern for Israel's capacity of survival."

He was then asked: "Why wouldn't it be enough to keep the West Bank under military occupation? Why do you publicly support settling the area with Jewish villages?"

He replied: "This is a protection against ourselves. In a moment of weakness an Israeli Government might one day agree to relinquish the West Bank. But once we have settlements there, we are committed."

What kind of future?

Asked what solution he saw for the future, Professor Neeman replied: "I could envisage a federal solution — perhaps Jewish and Arab cantons. But military and political control must be in our hands."

These strategic considerations do not apply to the Golan Heights on the Syrian front, professor Neeman said. There he could conceive of a withdrawal, once the Syrians wanted to make a true peace.

"But this is so hypothetical, that I cannot even imagine it. And the way I see things today, I think the Syrians would not talk peace even if we did evacuate the Golan."

Brezhnev's role now in question

Reports of illness heighten speculation

By Victor Zorza
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The intermittent debate among intelligence experts about the strength of Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev's position in the Kremlin has suddenly come alive with reports of his illness and speculation about his possible departure from the scene. All

he needs to do is make a few public appearances, give a calculated impression of health and vigor, perhaps by posing for photographs during a hunting holiday, and the debate will be still once again.

But the issue is a real one, and it will not go away.

Some analysts dismiss the recent reports of Mr. Brezhnev's political weakness but accept the reports of his illness, which are too solidly based to be ignored. The cancellation of his visit to Egypt was only the latest of many incidents pointing in this direction. Although he appeared vigorous enough at the Vladivostok meeting, Americans who have usually attended the summits have noticed that he needs to rest between meetings, particularly when the going gets tough.

Visitors turned away

During his recent visit to France he had to cancel some of his engagements owing to fatigue. A growing number of visitors to Moscow have been told, at the last moment, that they could not see Mr. Brezhnev after all because he was not well — ranging from Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D) of Minnesota to official delegations from Iraq and Sri Lanka. When the weather turned bad during the annual November parade, the traditional civilian march-past was canceled so that — according to some reports — Mr. Brezhnev should not have to stay out in the cold for several hours.

When the Kremlin recently denied that it had given Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger any assurances about the emigration of Jews, the general analytical view here was that this had been timed to coincide with the passing of the trade bill in Congress, in order to register formally in Washington the Soviet objection to the terms of the Jackson amendment. Now, however, there is a greater inclination to accept the evidence which suggested that Mr. Brezhnev was under pressure from hard-liners in Moscow for making too many concessions on the issue.

Defensive move seen

The Kremlin denial, conveyed through the release of an earlier letter to Secretary Kissinger, now is seen as being addressed not only to Washington, but also as a defensive move on Mr. Brezhnev's part, to show to his domestic critics that he had not given too much away.

The cancellation of the visit to Egypt came only after Mr. Brezhnev had sent an urgent letter to Cairo, which caused Egypt's foreign and war ministers to rush to Moscow. What Mr. Brezhnev's message evidently said was that the terms on which his Cairo visit had been originally agreed now had to be suddenly changed.

The earlier glowing references to the visit in the Soviet press suggested that the terms had indeed been agreed, at least in general outline, and that the visit was being played up as a success even in advance. But the resumption of Soviet arms deliveries to Egypt which had, by all accounts, also been agreed upon in advance, now was being made conditional on the acceptance of large numbers of Soviet military advisers. Mr. Brezhnev knew that this condition was unacceptable to Egyptian President Sadat, and that to insist on it was to put the success of his visit at risk.

But the Soviet military, whom President Sadat had expelled from Egypt, wanted him to wipe out this insult. Also, being cautious men, as the military usually are, they wanted to be in a position to control the use of the arms given to Egypt. If the Soviet military are to be involved in hostile

ties — as they may be involved in the Middle East through the presence of Soviet troops in Syria — they want to be in a position to make their own decisions, rather than to have them dictated by President Sadat.

These objections, which must have been put to Mr. Brezhnev when the arrangements for his Cairo visit first came up for discussion in the Kremlin, were evidently overruled by him — or there would have been no announcement of the visit. However, the deterioration of Mr. Brezhnev's health, evident in the repeated cancellation of his meetings with foreign notables, and the weakening of his political position, evident in the maneuvering around the Jewish emigration question, made it possible for his challengers to reopen the issue of the visit to Cairo — and to cancel it when President Sadat refused to meet their terms.

Both sides have sought to preserve appearances, because it is in their interest to do so. It is better from both Cairo's and Moscow's point of view that the quarrel should not come into the open. It seems that some Soviet arms will be given to Egypt, but not in the amounts or types it wanted.

As for the quarrel in the Kremlin, the cancellation of the Cairo visit and Mr. Brezhnev's "defensive" denial in the matter of Jewish emigration are but the latest moves in a struggle over major issues of policy which has been in progress for some years. The new element is Mr. Brezhnev's health, which now could affect the outcome of the struggle.

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Chilean moderate voices disenchantment with military leaders

Aylwin writes to chief jurist

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chile's military leaders have again had their knuckles rapped by the nation's largest political party. This time the criticism was an indirect one, but nonetheless pointed. Patricio Aylwin Azocar, president of the Christian Democratic Party, called on the nation's Supreme Court

to prevent the destruction of Chile's "human rights and system of justice."

In a letter to Enrique Urrutia Manzano, president of the court, Mr. Aylwin wrote:

"As a Chilean, a lawyer, and a democrat, my conscience forces me to bring to your attention — as the only authority who can effectively prevent it — the grave danger of total destruction threatening the basic system of justice in our country."

The language in the Aylwin letter, made available to newsmen in Santiago, was cautious. But the meaning was clear. Moreover, the letter ap-

peared another evidence of the growing disenchantment of moderate political leaders in Chile with the military government's attitude on a host of issues and the rigid internal security it has imposed on Chile.

This is not the first time that Mr. Aylwin has tangled with the military or openly criticized its performance. Last July, he engaged in a sharply worded exchange of letters with then Defense Minister Oscar Bonilla Bradovic, one of the nation's top military commanders, over the military rule.

Mr. Aylwin was head of the Chilean Senate until it was dissolved by the

military after toppling the government of Salvador Allende Gossens in September, 1973. Next to Eduardo Frei Montalva, the former president, Mr. Aylwin is the leading official of the center-left Christian Democratic Party.

Particularly galling for Mr. Aylwin is the bad image that Chile has abroad — an image that is virtually the opposite of what it had under both President Frei and President Allende, an image of a progressive, free democracy.

"The bad international image of our country with respect to human rights and justice," Mr. Aylwin wrote Mr.

Justice Urrutia, "constitutes grave damage and a serious danger."

"Anyone who seriously thinks about the matter will admit, however, that it is not enough to deny the many false things said to defame Chile, but it is also necessary to correct the acts which tend to give these things credibility in the eyes of the world."

Mr. Aylwin was particularly critical of the military government's decision to expel Renan Fuentealba Moena, a leading Christian Democrat, from Chile. The government accused Mr. Fuentealba of making antigovernment statements and of

having contact with extremist groups in Chile.

The Christian Democrats sought to secure Mr. Fuentealba's release from the expulsion order, appealing to the Supreme Court, but they were rebuffed. In his message to Mr. Justice Urrutia, Mr. Aylwin asked the court to reconsider the issue.

But observers in Chile do not expect Mr. Justice Urrutia to be persuaded by the Aylwin letter. The justice is a salty conservative who has generally upheld military decisions. A month after the September, 1973, coup he said he "trusted the goodwill" of the military.

Republicans buoyed by Moor win in South

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Republicans — besieged by grim economic and political news — detect a whiff of encouragement from a special congressional election in the South.

Republican Henson Moor's overwhelming victory gave the party its first U.S. House seat from Louisiana's Sixth Congressional District since Reconstruction.

"This certainly shows that we've now gotten the Watergate syndrome behind us, and we're on our way to a true two-party system in Louisiana," said James Boyce, state party chairman.

New election

Mr. Moor had led his Democratic opponent, sportscaster Jeff LaCase, by a mere 44 votes in the general election last November. When it was discovered that a voting machine had malfunctioned, a state judge ordered a new election.

The special election generated intense interest in the Baton Rouge area and brought over 157,000 people to the polls — 15,000 more than in November. This time, Mr. Moor jumped to an 11,500-vote lead.

The Republican victory came despite a 50-to-1 Democratic edge in voter registration in Louisiana. A high percentage of the winner's \$200,000 in contributions are believed to have come from Democrats. Some Democrats, apparently, were upset with their own candidate, Mr. LaCase, for defeating the Democratic incumbent, U.S. Rep. John R. Rarick, in the party primary.

Two seats held

The victory gives Louisiana Republicans two U.S. House seats. The other was captured in 1972 by Congressman David C. Treen.

Chairman Boyce says the party now will begin looking at two other U.S. House districts which he says look vulnerable.

As a result of Tuesday's election, the party also will make a greater effort in next winter's state elections, Mr. Boyce says. Republicans hold only four seats in the state Legislature, but probably will vie for at least 13 seats in the Louisiana House and five in the state Senate next year.

This week's Louisiana victory was one of the few rays of hope for Republicans in the South in recent months. After a decade of progress, Southern Republicans lost nine U.S. House seats last November, while gaining only one — in Florida.

Moscow expands subway center

By the Associated Press

Moscow

Three new underground "streets" have been completed in the center of Moscow to link three subway stations.

Officials said the new streets and escalators substantially relieve congestion at the central junction of the Moscow metro, where more than 400,000 passengers change trains every day.

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6.50% effective annual yield on \$1,000 deposit, interest guaranteed when held to maturity.	\$1,000	\$1,094.86	\$1,112.32	\$1,142.23	\$1,173.12	\$1,237.26	\$1,304.90
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Spain's military—loyal or not?

Calls for unity in ranks suggest discontent among senior officers

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
Are Spain's armed forces divided in their loyalty to the Franco regime?

A rush of calls by the country's top military men to unify the ranks and avoid involvement in politics suggests that this is so and that the problem is serious.

Restiveness, particularly in the Army, had been noted during the past 13 months, which saw the assassination of Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco, General Franco's abrupt dismissal of the highly respected chief of the General Staff, Manuel Díez Alegría, General Franco's relinquishing of power when he was seriously ill and then resuming it when he recovered, the strong ascendancy of hard-line right-wing influence, and a corresponding setback to liberalization of the regime.

It is the custom in the first week of every new year for Spanish defense ministers to address the senior officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. But the traditional messages this year were particularly noteworthy.

● Army Minister Francisco Coloma Gallegos made it clear that if a member of the armed forces feels politically motivated he should get out. "It would not be honest," he said, "to belong to an institution that is above politics. If one feels that he can better serve his country by following a certain political line he would be more honest with himself, with his country, and with the Army if he left our ranks."

The minister also warned against "the spreading of baseless rumors with a view to spreading anxiety." This appears to be a reference to secret meetings reported to have been held by senior officers, and, independently, by junior officers during the summer.

Hard-line supporter

● Navy Minister Gabriel Pita de Veiga, regarded as a hard-line supporter of continuity of the regime after General Franco leaves the scene, said the armed forces "are the state's guarantee of its survival and of its existence, of its political life, and of the institutional order."

● Minister for Air Mariano Cuadra Medina insisted that the various

branches of the services are united among themselves and "are not tied to any political ideology."

The fact remains that a number of general officers are involved politically with the regime, as Franco appointees to the National Movement's National Council, as members of Parliament, which is only partially an elected body, and as Cabinet ministers. Apart from defending Spain against foreign aggression, the stated function of the armed forces is to defend the political institutions, in the present instance General Franco's authoritarian regime.

Officers upset

But it is known that there are those in the officer corps who are upset by the dismissal last summer of the progressive-minded General Díez Alegría.

Anxiety over Spain's political isolation in Western Europe, particularly now that the Portuguese and Greek dictatorships are gone, and concern that an orderly succession by Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón is being endangered by continuing delay, also are causing discontent in the armed forces, observers think.

Politicking stirs up firestorm in India

Pro-Soviet party vies for more power

By Joe Gandelman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

Growing ties between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress Party and the Communist Party of India (CPI) — the largest and most Russian-oriented of India's three major Communist parties — has set off a mini-firestorm here.

The controversy broke out when a CPI document indicating its long-term strategy came to light.

This document, which the CPI later regretted and hastily tried to explain, called for coalitions with the Congress Party in various states — similar to one in Kerala, on India's southernmost tip where the CPI is junior partner in an administration headed by a Communist chief minister.

Coalition advocated

But, most importantly, the CPI for the first time advocated a Kerala-like coalition at the national level with Congress Party "progressives" (pro-CPI members), a stance seen by many as an attempt to foster yet another Congress Party split.

The strategy is called "Unity and Struggle." While the CPI joins forces with the ruling party (unity), it will also continue to build up support for itself from tribal groups and other dissident elements (struggle) and will try to isolate the Congress Party from the political opposition, which represents some 50 percent of the Indian electorate's votes.

Frictions encouraged

Conflicts between Mrs. Gandhi's party's two wings will be helped along, and if a split takes place, the CPI will "assist" Congress progressives in a coalition at the center.

Much of the protest over the CPI-Congress relationship has come from within the Congress Party itself. More conservative members now warn that the CPI views Mrs. Gandhi as "an Indian Kerensky" (the moderate Russian socialist who preceded the Bolsheviks in Moscow in 1917).

They also accuse the Congress-CPI alliance of being carefully calculated to win Russian aid and goodwill, and point to the CPI's history of following the fashionable Moscow line.

Plan endorsed

These suspicions were not diminished by the Soviet news media's recent enthusiastic endorsement of the CPI's desire to unite with "left and democratic forces."

Mrs. Gandhi has depended on the CPI since 1969 when bitter disagreement split the Congress Party into two factions — the Old Congress and the Indira Congress. The CPI in effect filled the gap left by the exit of the old-line conservatives.

Though the pro-Moscow Communists have proved loyal and influential partners since then, only in recent



By Sven Simon

Indira Gandhi: 'no political pushover'

months have they emerged as the Congress Party's single, consistent, steady ally.

For example, when a parliamentary uproar recently raged over a government import license scandal alleged to involve ministerial misconduct, the CPI alone continually backed Mrs. Gandhi's party.

Mrs. Gandhi, meanwhile, defends "selective cooperation" with the CPI, and is wondering aloud why the opposition parties are making so much noise when they themselves are

allied with the "Marxist" Communist Party Marxist (CPM) in J.P.'s movement.

Astute analysts note that Indira Gandhi is not exactly a political pushover and does benefit from Congress-CPI cooperation.

Still, many normally sober, non-alarmist observers warn that although the Congress Party is now the dominant part of the alliance, the "tail" could begin "wagging the dog" if a choice comes between relinquishing power or giving in to CPI demands to survive.

Demand for chimp paintings outstrips supply, dismays zoo

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore.

Those four artistic chimpanzees at the Portland Zoo may have become too successful with their paint brushes.

"This thing has gotten totally out of hand," Dr. Philip Ogilvie, zoo director, says.

Dr. Ogilvie told the Portland Zoological Society that at last count the zoo's gift shop has sold 416 paintings by the chimps, with a profit of more than \$2,000.

Nevertheless, Bathsheba, Delilah, Jessebel, and Charlie soon may be working on clay sculpturing.

Dr. Ogilvie said nationwide publicity has resulted in a flood of requests for the chimp paintings. Demand has outstripped supply.

He said the zoo is getting inquiries from anthropologists and sociologists wanting paintings to study for psychological significance.

He said Mildred Schwab, a Portland city commissioner, received a tele-

phone call from a newsman in New York asking "if it was true we were going to have chimpanzees paint the city hall."

Miss Schwab had mentioned in jest recently that she thought city hall should have a mural done by one of the chimps.

And Dr. Ogilvie told of a respected art museum in California that asked for three chimp paintings to include in an upcoming exhibit.

"But I think we should put an end to this whole business," he said.

Dr. Hal Markowitz, zoo veterinarian, agreed. "After all," he said, "this has been just a stage in the chimps' training program."

"We want to see what the chimps will do with clay," Dr. Ogilvie said.

Dr. William Montagna, a member of the zoological society board and director of the Regional Primate Research Center, predicted the chimps would eat most of the clay.

But Dr. Ogilvie said the chimps consumed considerable paint during their art sessions, and the clay — like the paint — will be nontoxic.

U.S. troops basic to talks

By Reuter

Washington

Current East-West negotiations on mutual force reductions in Europe would collapse if the United States unilaterally withdrew its troops from NATO, a special congressional study mission has reported.

In a report to the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on its recent visit to Europe, the four-member study group said that after more than one year of talks major differences between the two sides still remained.

But it said a quick agreement on force reductions could not be predicted because the issues were complex.

Talks stressed

The report also stressed the importance of the negotiations, saying that along with the U.S.-Soviet arms limitations talks, the negotiations on force reductions "rank among the most important of disarmament discussions now under way in this year of détente."

"One potential does appear clear to us," the report said. "If the United States engages in unilateral troop withdrawal from Europe, the MBFR [Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction] negotiations will collapse."

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A new, lower minimum price and uniform discounts of 35 and 80 per cent will also be introduced for many dial-direct calls placed without an operator.

About 30 per cent of all interstate Long Distance calls will cost customers less. About 70 per cent will cost more. The new rates, which must be fully justified to the FCC, are intended to produce an increase in interstate revenues of 7.2 per cent.

The new rates are filed to become effective on March 4, 1975.

Here are the specific provisions in the new rates:

1. On dial-direct calls (those dialed without an operator) the initial rate period any time of the day or night will now be one minute, rather than three minutes. Since more than one third of all interstate Long Distance dial-direct calls are now two minutes or less, this will represent a significant saving for many telephone customers.
2. The number of rate periods will be reduced from four to three. "Weekday" rates will apply from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. "Evening" rates will apply from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sunday through Friday. "Night & Weekend" rates will apply from 11 p.m. to 8 a.m. every night, all day and night Saturday, and all day and night Sunday, except 5 to 11 p.m.
3. The new rates feature a uniform 35 per cent discount during the "Evening" time period on the first minute and each additional minute for calls dialed direct without an operator. There will be a uniform 80 per cent discount during the "Night & Weekend" time period on the first minute and each additional minute for calls dialed direct without an operator. (See rate box at right.)
4. The initial period for all calls placed with an operator will remain at three minutes. The initial period charge for these calls will be the same 24 hours a day, seven days a week. (Calls placed with an operator include person-to-person, credit card, collect, coin, hotel-guest, or calls billed to a third number.)
5. All additional minutes will be charged at the same low dial-direct rate, and will include the discount applicable to the time period when you call. This means that the higher initial rate for operator-assisted station-to-station and person-to-person calls will apply only to the first three minutes of these calls.
6. Charges for certain Private Line services and Wide Area Telecommunications Service will be increased.
7. Charges on most Long Distance calls to Canada and Mexico will be increased, effective March 29, 1975.

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Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m.	Sunday-Friday 5 p.m.-11 p.m.	Every night 11 p.m.-8 a.m. Saturday— day and night Sunday— day and night except 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
First Minute 60¢	First Minute 39¢	First Minute 24¢
Additional minutes cost less than the first minute.		
Dial-direct rates apply on all interstate calls (excluding Alaska) completed from a residence or business phone without operator assistance. They also apply on calls placed with an operator from a residence or business phone where dial-direct facilities are not available. For dial-direct rates to Hawaii, check your operator. Dial-direct rates do not apply to person-to-person, coin, hotel-guest, credit card or collect calls, or to calls charged to another number, because an operator must assist on such calls.		
OPERATOR-ASSISTED THREE MINUTE RATES		
STATION-TO-STATION		PERSON-TO-PERSON
Full rates apply at all times		Full rates apply at all times
First 3 minutes \$1.95		First 3 minutes \$3.55
Additional minutes same as dial rate. Applicable discounts apply to additional minutes during "Evening" and "Night & Weekend" periods.		

NOTE: Rates quoted do not include tax.



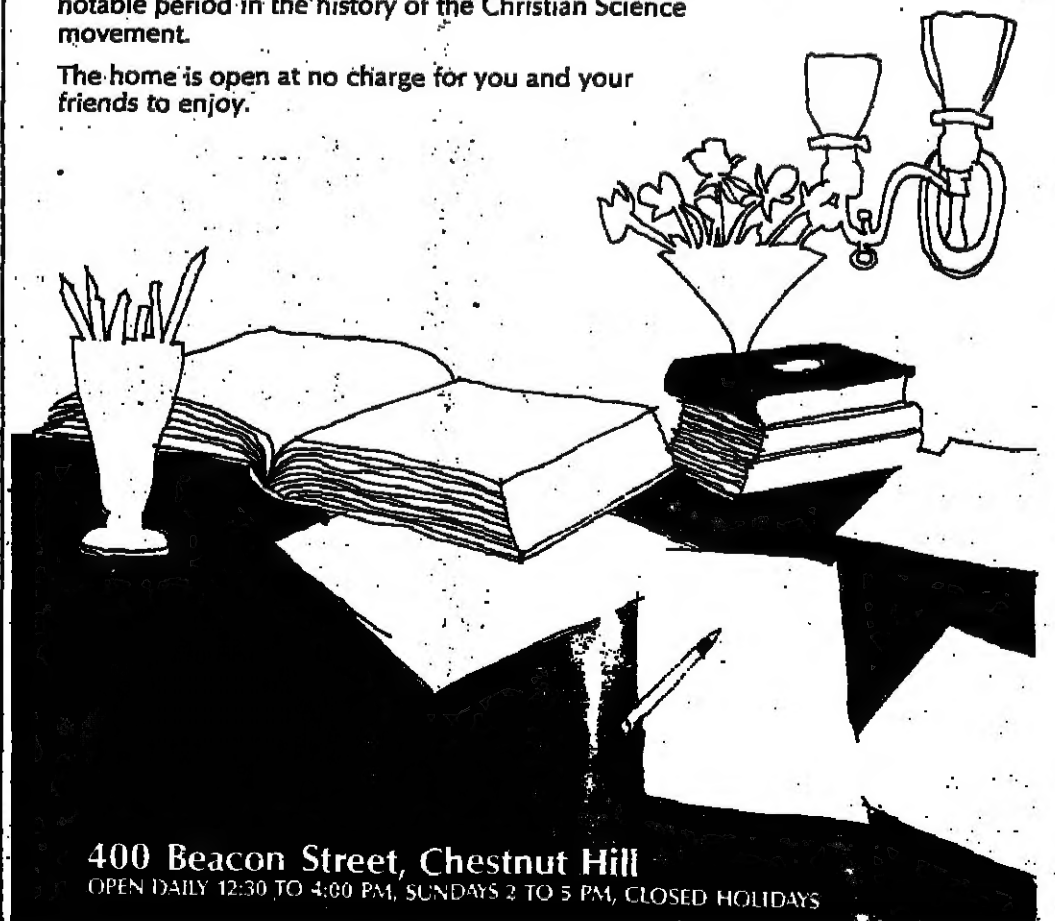
The year was 1908.

Mary Baker Eddy had returned to Boston after 19 years in Concord, New Hampshire, and had moved her household to this gracious estate in Chestnut Hill.

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Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Higher gas prices, but no rationing?

Washington

Ingredients of an energy policy that deliberately increases gasoline prices to discourage demand, but rejects rationing, is emerging in the Ford administration.

An informed administration source said President Ford has won the voluntary agreement of automakers to improve gasoline mileage, but that he would not propose federal mileage standards or a horsepower tax.

The source said Mr. Ford was expected to propose:

- A tariff of \$3 a barrel on imported oil and a \$3 excise tax on domestic oil, costing consumers some \$18.6 billion a year at present demand levels. Such increases could raise the price of gasoline about 7½ cents a gallon and other petroleum products by various amounts.

- General tax reductions to send the money back to the public for spending on other goods or services.

- Removal of price controls from "old" oil brought into production by 1972, allowing its price to rise from \$5.25 a barrel to prevailing levels, now around \$11.

- The end of federal regulation over interstate prices of natural gas.

- Federal standards or tax credits for improving the insulation of buildings, with some sort of financial aid for insulating the homes of the poor.

- Stimulation of coal production, either through leasing of additional federal land or by enforcement of clauses in existing leases which require "due diligence" in mining the land. The administration would seek the easing of certain clean-air standards to allow increased burning of coal.

Favorable Nixon portrait in Soviet encyclopedia

Moscow

Soviets who consult their most authoritative reference book for guidance on how to judge Richard M. Nixon will find a sympathetic portrayal of the former President as a realist who reduced American imperialism and turned toward détente.

The 18th volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, which came out this week, devoted sizable space — more than a full column — to the biography and achievements of the ex-president.

By contrast, John F. Kennedy received about half a column in an earlier volume and Lyndon B. Johnson less than one-fourth of a column.

The outstanding developments of Mr. Nixon's administration, as the encyclopedia saw them, were devaluation of the dollar, enunciation of a "Nixon doctrine" which envisaged reduction of American obligations around the world, signing of the 1973 Vietnam peace agreement, and easing of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Israel would give most of Sinai for 'true peace'

Paris

Israel would be prepared to give back "most of Sinai" including the oil fields, to Egypt in return for a true peace, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said.



Yitzhak Rabin

Rabin said in an interview published here Wednesday in the conservative newspaper Le Figaro.

This also would include the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes, he said.

But Israel would have to hold on to

Sharm el Sheikh, which controls the entrance to the Strait of Tiran and to Eilat, Israel's outlet to the Red Sea, he added. Asked if he wanted Israeli sovereignty over Sharm el Sheikh, Mr. Rabin said Israel's demand could be summed up in two words: "Presence and control, that is to say a land link with Israeli territory."

Ford to nominate woman to NLRB

Washington

President Ford said Wednesday he is nominating Betty S. Murphy to be the first woman member of the National Labor Relations Board and said he would designate her chairman, if she is confirmed by the Senate.

Mrs. Murphy has been administrator of the Labor Department's Wage and House Division. She worked briefly as an NLRB attorney in the late 1950s.

'Godfather' still tops in box-office receipts

New York

"The Godfather" strengthened its hold as the all-time box office movie champion in 1974 — a year in which two new films, "The Sting" and "The Exorcist" made the top 12 list, according to Variety, the show business weekly.

"The Godfather," based on the Mario Puzo novel about the Mafia, became the all-time money-earner in 1972, the year it was released. It was tops again in 1973, and, by the end of 1974, had netted \$85,747,184.

A-waste as terrorist weapon

London

A British professor of physics has warned that guerrillas could use radioactive waste from nuclear power stations as a devastating weapon in terrorist warfare.

"There are undoubtedly areas in the world where terrorists could hijack radioactive waste as it leaves nuclear stations," said Tom Kibble, professor of theoretical physics at Imperial College, London University.

"Some waste, if dispersed to the environment, would have terrible effects," he added. "The simple threat value of the waste would be enough for most terrorists."

Professor Kibble is one of 40 scientists who have called for strict government control of the development of nuclear power stations. In a letter to the Guardian newspaper Jan. 7 they warned of the danger of sabotage; theft; and terrorism in storing radioactive waste.

"It's conceivable that, with waste, terrorists could launch a form of nuclear war," Professor Kibble said. "This is why we find American agreements to supply nuclear power stations in the Middle East so disturbing. In an already tense area here is another opportunity for the terrorists."

*Terrorism stalks Israelis

Continued from Page 1

mountainside to the kibbutz, everything seemed quiet and normal. The only unusual things were the fence round the settlement and the identity check by the machine-gun-carrying sentry at the gate before the chain was let down to allow us to drive through.

The alarm about the guerrilla incursion from Lebanon had come at about 9:30 at night. It came from the IDF. The whole of Hanita had then gone on alert. The children had immediately been awakened and assembled in the kibbutz's safest shelters. The men earmarked for emergency patrol duty had grabbed their machine guns and gone out to supplement the border police and the IDF patrols on the trail of the guerrillas. And the remaining members of the kibbutz had gathered in shelters.

Long wait begins

Then had begun a long, tense wait. At about 2:30 in the morning, a burst of explosions had rent the darkness in a deep ravine outside and below the kibbutz perimeter. The blasts did no damage but to the landscape. It was the guerrillas, cornered in the ravine — although in the darkness the Israelis did not know it — letting fly with all they had brought across the frontier before making a dash back over the fence into Lebanon.

"They were in such a hurry," said the woman, "that they left on the barbed wire the carpets they had used to throw over the barriers to help them get across."

Almost immediately afterward came the all-clear from the border patrols. But as the woman explained, people had to stay in their shelters and Hanita could not relax until after the dawn search of the kibbutz five or six hours later.

What impresses one is the calm after the storm. Israelis — particularly those in exposed kibbutzim — live with the threat of guerrilla attack every day. Between attacks, life goes on quietly and normally, with barbed wire and machine guns over the shoulders of patrols the only reminders that things here are different from those in lands living under no such threat.

Detour to Beit Shean

On the way up to Hanita, we had driven the whole length northward along the Jordan Valley from Jericho, making a detour into Beit Shean where in November Palestine guerrillas had killed four Israelis and provoked an Israeli outburst of uncontrolled grief and vengeful fury. But all was now quiet in Beit Shean. Conversation with labor-union officials in the

town was low key. There was no show of emotion, and one sensed almost a sense of pride in proving that after the thunderclap life must go on as normal.

(Similarly, after grenades had killed three people in a Tel Aviv moviehouse in early December, there was a standing-room-only crowd at the next day's showing, apparently in a gesture of defiance to show that life must go on.)

Contrary to speculation at the time of the Beit Shean attack that the guerrillas had come across the nearby Jordanian border, people in Beit Shean said they were sure the attackers had come into Israel from more distant Lebanon. This is understandable. The terrain of the relatively flat alluvial shelf along the Jordan lends itself much better to fences and minefields (where even footprints can be spotted) than does the steep, rocky, mountainous terrain along the Lebanese frontier. Further, King Hussein of Jordan has clamped down on guerrilla activity from Jordan since 1970.

More formidable barriers

Since late 1973, when this writer last drove along the Israeli side of the Lebanese frontier, the fences and minefields there have been rendered much more formidable — not only with barbed wire and explosives but also with electronic sensors. Yet at Hanita, Beit Shean, and several other places can bear witness, the guerrillas still get through.

The IDF response — in the words of an IDF spokesman — is "to deter, hinder, and detect." And there are, of course, the IDF actions against Lebanese villages close to the border believed to be forward posts for guerrilla moves into Israel, and occasional strikes against Palestinian refugee camps back from the border where guerrillas are said to be recruited and trained.

The IDF says guerrillas are not

*Soviets deny arms, Sadat says

Continued from Page 1

when they visited Moscow recently at the Kremlin's request. Postponement of the Brezhnev trip was disclosed during their visit.

The arms offered were "inadequate" and other outstanding Soviet-Egyptian problems, including Egypt's desire for further deferral of its large debt to Moscow also remain unsolved, and would have been discussed with Mr. Brezhnev, President Sadat added.

Unlike Syria, which last May reportedly got the Soviet Union to defer payment of much of its debts for 12



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Reported guerrilla areas

usually concentrated permanently along the Lebanese frontier where it runs inland west-east from the sea. In this area, arms and supplies are stored in Lebanese border villages to be picked up by groups of guerrillas moving into the area from farther inland en route for operations in Israel.

The permanent concentrations of guerrillas, say IDF spokesmen, are: (1) in "Fatahland," the sweep of territory round the shoulder of Mt. Hermon from the Syrian border through Lebanon to Israel's northernmost tip; and (2) in the Palestinian refugee camps in the Lebanese hinterland.

One of a series. Next: Israel's economic situation.

*Can Europe sway U.S.?

Continued from Page 1

The Healey-Witteveen plan is more modest than at first proposed. Instead of \$30 billion, it calls for an oil deficit-financing facility of up to \$12 billion to start with. The money would be lent by Arab and other oil producers and re-lent for three-to-seven year periods to countries having difficulty meeting their oil bills.

Mr. Kissinger, by contrast, wanted a \$25 billion financial "safety net" with funds provided by the rich consuming countries themselves.

Asked by Business Week in a recent interview how soon such a plan could be operating, he replied, "We will not go to a producer-consumer conference without having this program well established. If we don't have consumer solidarity, we are better off conducting bilateral negotiations with the producers."

Self-dependence

The whole point of Dr. Kissinger's proposal is that the great oil-consuming centers of Europe, North America, and Japan would not be depending on oil dollars but on themselves to meet the oil deficits of the weaker ones among them. The United States and West Germany would provide the lion's share of the funds.

In Dr. Kissinger's view this would strengthen the consumer countries' hand in price and other negotiations with the oil producers.

But the Europeans believe that the oil producers will resent the American plan, considering it another step toward confrontation rather than cooperation. Furthermore, West Germany does not want to share with the U.S. the main burden of bailing out countries in trouble.

The Healey-Witteveen plan, by contrast, would be open not just to the rich Western countries but to all IMF members, and would have the active participation of the oil-producing countries in providing funds for the facility.

At a press conference, Mr. Healey said he was sure that the United States would come round once it saw how much support his plan had both within the European Community and from the oil-producing states.

The Europeans are aware, however, that Dr. Kissinger is an extremely persistent person, who, in the same Business Week interview cited earlier, accused "the whole Western world, with the exception perhaps of the United States," of suffering from "political malaise, from inner uncertainty, and lack of direction."

He evidently intends his plan, by means of the conditions to be attached to it, to provide "one way of dis-

Norway, and Denmark inspected the French Air Force's first operational squadron of Mirage F-1 planes equipped with the normal Atar 9K-50 engine and then saw them fly past in combat formation.

The F-1 M-53 is competing with the U.S. General Dynamics F-16 and Northrop's F-17 Cobra to replace about 350 aging F-104 Starfighters in the air forces of the four NATO countries.

Senate to probe CIA interference abroad

Washington

The acting chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Wednesday he would hold



Sen. John Sparkman

hearings shortly on reports of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) interference in foreign countries.

Sen. John Sparkman (D) of Alabama, said he wants to explore reports that the agency has interfered in the internal affairs of "two or three" other countries besides Chile. He would not identify the countries or elaborate on the CIA's activities in them. He made the comment on the CBS radio program "Capitol Cloakroom."

Greek, Turkish Cypriots to resume peace talks

Nicosia, Cyprus

Greek and Turkish Cypriot officials announced Wednesday they have agreed to resume peace talks in search of a settlement to the Cyprus conflict.

A joint announcement said the two sides will begin "by discussing the functions of a central government in a federal state." This indicated that some degree of agreement had already been reached to explore establishment of a federal state made up of separate Turkish and Greek districts.

MINI-BRIEFS

Oil-worker dispute

The president of the Denver-based national oil workers union, A. F. Grosprion, urged locals to resume contract negotiations Wednesday after refusing to authorize a strike. Wildcat walkouts hit two Texas refineries, nonetheless.

Planes for Jordan

Iran has transferred a squadron of U.S.-made F-5A fighters to Jordan, the Washington Post reported Wednesday in a dispatch from Beirut. Lebanon, the Post said the planes were publicly displayed Monday during a welcoming ceremony in Amman, Jordan, for the Shah of Iran during his visit there. A squadron would normally be about 24 planes.

Spending decline

Spending by businesses on new plants and equipment is expected to rise only 4.6 percent to \$117.1 billion in 1975, down sharply from the estimated 12.2 percent increase in 1974, the Commerce Department announced Wednesday in Washington.

Price of gold

The price of gold rose sharply on all European bullion markets Wednesday on renewed demand from the Middle East as well as Europeans. The five main London dealers fixed the price at mid-afternoon at \$180 an ounce, a full \$8 above Tuesday's closing level as traders shrugged off an apparent American lack of interest in gold.

IRA capture

Police captured Kevin Mallon Wednesday, a man they identified as a top leader of the Irish Republican Army and its expert on explosives and booby traps. He had broken out of maximum security prisons twice before, authorities in Dublin said.

Korean proposal

South Korea Wednesday proposed at Panmunjom a postal exchange with North Korea. Suspended since the outbreak of the Korean war 25 years ago, postal service between the two Koreas could be one of the first steps toward eventual reunification.

*Ullman plan: tax cut first

Continued from Page 1

vast jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee when the new Congress convenes Tuesday, Jan. 14.

He awaits the nation's economic challenge with a pragmatist's restlessness. He detects "a vacuum of policy" and itches to help fill it.

"We're like a big supertanker that must start ruddering miles ahead of a turn," he told The Christian Science Monitor in an interview. "We haven't even started ruddering yet."

A list of priorities

The chairman-to-be has an ambitious list of priorities awaiting his committee. Ranked behind tax reform are national health insurance ("a top priority"), renovation of the social-security system, welfare reform, and overhaul of the unemployment-compensation system.

"We cannot afford to sit on them," he says, in a veiled reference to the committee's recent inaction under outgoing chairman Wilbur D. Mills. "We sat on critical issues too long in the past."

The committee Mr. Ullman inherits, which bears only passing resemblance to the one Mr. Mills led for 17 years, offers its incoming chairman both opportunities and obstacles.

New membership

Mr. Mills is gone (as chairman), and so is his hand-picked conservative majority. No longer does the committee assign seats on other committees. But the new membership — enlarged from 26 to 37, and packed with 16 newcomers, mostly moderates and liberals — could be unwieldy and headstrong.

"It will be a very stimulating challenge," Mr. Ullman concedes, "to get them into focus quickly."

The role of the retiring chairman, once called the most powerful man in Congress, apparently will be modest. "He doesn't want any kind of responsibility, no subcommittee [chairmanship] or anything like that," sources close to him say.

Soviets report finding 2,500-year-old Greek letter

By Reuter

Moscow

Soviet archaeologists have discovered the oldest, longest, and best-preserved ancient Greek letter written on rolled-up lead plate, a Soviet newspaper has reported.

The letter was found on a Black Sea inlet, the newspaper Socialist Industry said.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page, likely a signature or note.

Chicago: city where art enlivens landscape



By Marsh, Chicago

The vision of two very different artists enriches Chicago's cityscape: Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (left), one of the founders of modern architecture, and Alexander Calder (right), sculptor of vibrant forms. The skyscrapers of one, the "stabile" of the other carve Chicago's downtown area into breathtaking spaces — a poem in glass and steel.



By William Marlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

It has been said that art, by its very nature, can never be commonplace. While this may be true, the presence of it should leaven daily life, and, in Chicago, that leaven works.

Witness the "Red Flamingo," as Chicagoans call it — a newly composed of steel painted red, whose presence enlivens the city's busy downtown Loop. Designed by the famed American artist Alexander Calder, this "stabile" as installed last October in the plaza of Chicago's new Federal Center.

A work of art itself, the center is one of the last works of German-born Ludwig Mies van der Rohe who, with the splendid simplicity of black-painted steel and sheets of glass, left his adopted home town with the best group of U.S. government buildings to date.

During the last 15 years, from the time the Federal Center was first commissioned by the General Services Administration in Washington, D.C., Chicago has embarked on a program of downtown development. This has created what is probably the most urbane progression of public plaza space in America along a north-south corridor of blocks, defined by Clark and Dearborn streets, one of the city's most historic stretches.

It is an enthralling, people-oriented area, the precinct of commerce and corporations and banks, where the typical workweek has been given deeper dimension and town-bagging a lunch can be a course in modern art.

Downtown plazas

On the north end of the Clark-Deardorn corridor, between Randolph and Washington Streets, is the Civic Center, designed by C. F. Murphy & Associates. Opened 10 years ago, it is a Mies-inspired tower of deep-red, rust-colored steel. A stately plaza is enhanced by an abstract Picasso sculpture done in the same material and, even after several years of settling in, still impossible to ignore.

A block south of the Civic Center, between Madison and Monroe, is the First National Bank of Chicago, designed by the Murphy firm together with Perkins & Will.



By Bob Thall

Flamingo, Calder-style

Opened five years ago, this bell-bottomed blockbuster with sloping granite-clad facades is as assertive as the Civic and Federal Centers are restrained. Its multilevel plaza, taking up the south half of the block, is a deliberate counterpoint to the simplicity of its neighboring plazas, with a lively mix of daytime activities to match its stepped scale.

Last September, a month before the arrival of Calder's "Flamingo," a romantic work by Marc Chagall was dedicated in the bank plaza — a colorful, tiled mosaic block about 70 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 10 feet high. Called "The Four Seasons," it is a touchable encrustation of pleasant, dreamlike figures and objects, very much in the spirit of its location. Chagall's ebullient depth as a person and an artist are confided to the thorough.

The dual presence of Mies and Calder is a block farther south along the corridor and it is here, especially, where the fullest expression of art occurs — the art of composing spaces and structures that do justice to what already exists around them, and that summon the interest and affection of a city's people.

Historian Carl Condit has noted that Mies van der Rohe, who came here from Germany in the late 1930's, left an imprint on Chicago which can only be compared to "Imperial Rome, or Florence under the Medici, or Paris in the heyday of monarchy."

His career was a natural outcropping of Chicago's long-standing reputation as the fountainhead of 20th-century architecture, begun by the likes of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright.

Mies's passion for classic proportions and careful detailing, for the unadorned elegance of steel, glass, and other materials, created a body of work which has been more widely emulated than that of any other architect — and also more widely abused.

Legacy of order

Five years after Mies's passing, his example is considered outdated. But is it? If the "black-strap" tracery of the three Federal Center buildings, defining dynamic space, is the last of a breed, it still stands as the legacy of a man whose primary commitment, as an architect and philosopher, was to show ways to create an engaging, efficient kind of order out of the conflicting, distracting forces which impinge on contemporary life.

While his passion for glass drew criticism for overheating his buildings' occupants, requiring tons of air-conditioning to keep them cool, his famous maxim, "less is more," is a principle still to be reckoned with as American society, wanting more and more of everything, faces the fact that it has less and less with which to work — not least of all energy.

The Federal Center is composed of three structures: the 30-story Dirksen Building, completed in 1964; a second 45-story tower, recently opened; and a single floor, free-standing post office, its height proportioned to the lobbies of the other buildings.

The Dirksen Building, containing courtrooms and offices, creates a border along the east side of Dearborn, like a great reflective wall in which the images of the city shimmer.

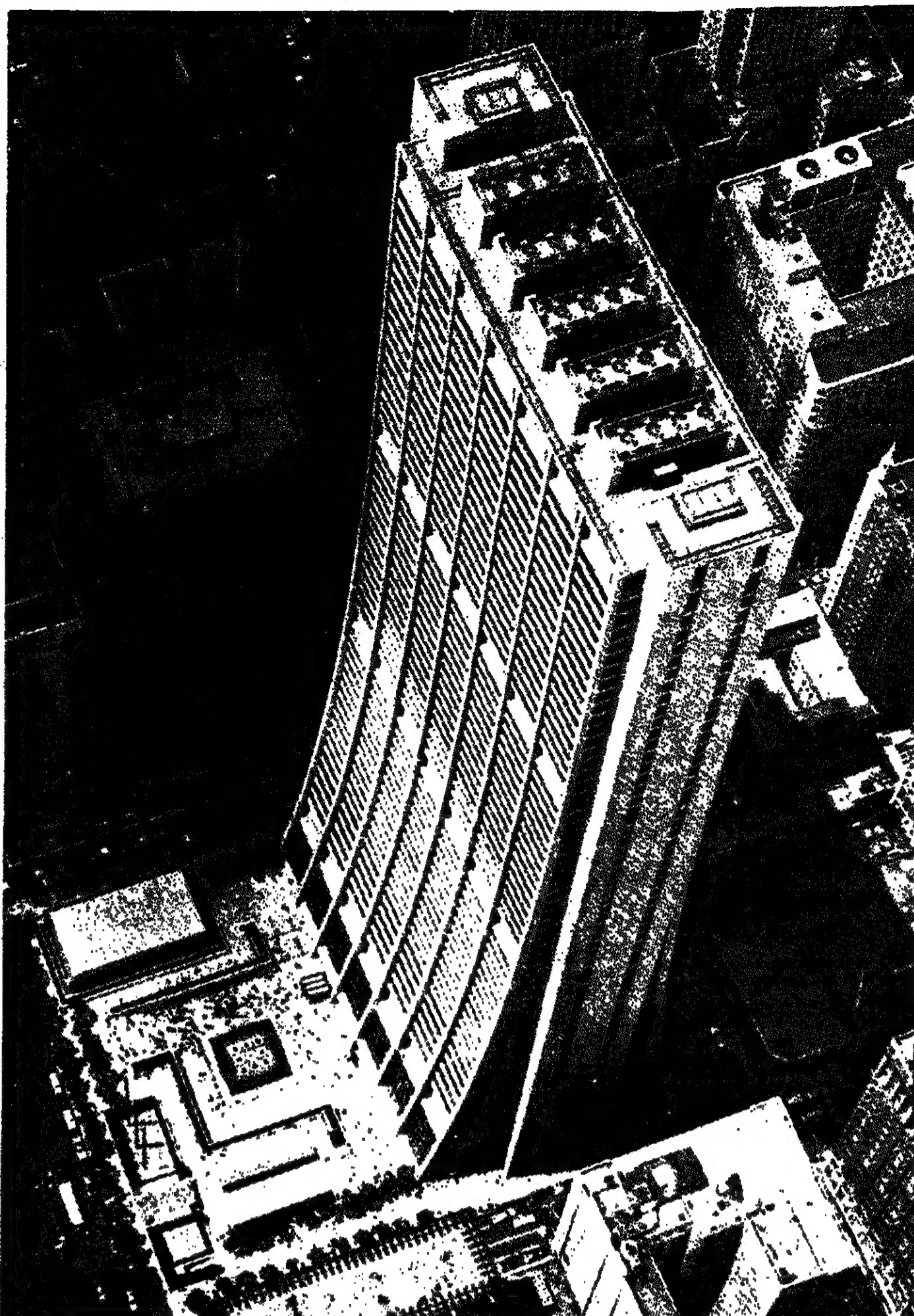
The newest tower, built on the south edge of the main block along Jackson Street, defines the plaza where Calder's stabile has been placed.

The post office, on the northwest corner of the block, allows the continuous wall of existing buildings, across Adams Street to the north and Clark to the west, to perform as containing elements for the plaza. Thus the center it surrounds becomes a visual unit, devoid of spatial seepage.

Mies's granitic lobbies, as well as the floors above, are subject to the same cost-cutting, government-gray, no-nonsense ambience which afflicts most federal interiors. Yet this barrenness is redeemed, outside, by the relationship between the new buildings and the public spaces engendered by it — which create a composition which is itself sculptural. The Calder, anchoring the composition, makes the maturity of Miesian form seem almost childlike, unpretentious, and perfect.

The sculptor's spontaneity sets off the architect's simplicity. Together they have set off an easygoing tugging of heartstrings as Chicagoans rediscover the Loop, along with each other, milling among the masterpieces.

William Marlin writes architecture and urban design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.



By Hedrich-Blessing

Two views of the First National Bank Plaza: the grandeur of granite . . .



. . . and the romantic charm of a Chagall mosaic

Melvin Maddocks

What follows Jack Benny's act?

The two obligatory remarks about comedians these days are:

1. "Where are they?" (Spoken impatiently, like a customer who can't locate his waitress.)

2. "Life is stranger than satire. Nobody could fantasize this thing we call everyday history." (Spoken pseudo-profoundly, like a man who's just lost his philosophy.)

To these staple comments the recent passing of Jack Benny may now add a third response: "They don't make them the way they used to." (Spoken in the quasi-sob of Pure Nostalgia.)

Jack Benny, as the last salutes invariably testified, was an "institution." The perennial 39 years, the legendary stinginess, the slow walk (like a man wearing boots under water), the folded arms, the bland straight-man's stare, the "We-e-l-l . . ." stretched like an old elastic waistband — all these are the properties of American folklore.

Jack Benny became a "character" — a fixed point of reference one could turn to and always find him there. One grew up. One left home. One became a parent. One's children grew up and left home. And still Jack Benny stood in mock-impressionist profile — murdering "Love in Bloom." The squeaky violin.

the antique Maxwell — these props only had to be mentioned to trigger the sure-fire laughs of total recognition.

American comedians seem to divide into three schools: the Funny Character; the Clown; and the Satirist. For three examples, think of Jack Benny; Bert Lahr; and Mort Sahl. There can be, and often is, overlap. For instance, Red Skelton at his best could be both number one and number two; Will Rogers doubled as number one and number three; and Charlie Chaplin, of course, has been all three.

The Clown, for the moment, appears to be an anachronism. Even Jerry Lewis has given up the knocked knees, the fingernails-on-the-blackboard voice, and the idiot stare. What Jack Benny's characteristically quiet exit makes one realize is that the Funny Character may be departing the scene, too. Which leaves what? A few old jokers and a lot of young Satirists.

A thoughtful article by James Wolcott in the Village Voice surveys the "new" comedians. Bad-sign-of-the-times: It seems as if for the past 10 years people have been looking for the

"new" comedians, the "new" novelists, etc., etc. — and now even the "new" rock stars! But seriously, folks, has there been anything really "new" about comedy since "Beyond the Fringe" and Lenny Bruce — phenomena almost 15 years old?

To simplify Mr. Wolcott's argument, the "new" comedians, insofar as they exist at all, are adversary comedians, trying to out-Lenny Bruce in their bitterness toward Society and finally their Audience. Lacking Bruce's manically brilliant visions, they are left mostly with his obscenities, his contempt.

Mr. Wolcott concludes: "The fate of the Republic doesn't depend upon the careers of young comedians — obviously — but if they get meaner and their approach uglier few of us will be uncontaminated from the hateful radiation they'll give off. If the country is eager for self-mortification, these young comedians may give it to us, and with a vengeance."

What does this mean? That the comedian is now catering to his own needs rather than ours, thinking of his "self-expression" rather than our "entertainment" as the main idea? Though your heart may be breaking, laugh, Pagliacci, and so on — this

oldest cliché would seem to be on the way out. Clergymen invite congregations to share their doubts; comedians invite audiences to share their hang-ups. The old comforters are rebelling. Why should they have to play the Rock? Why should they have to smile?

Have we been demanding too much? Certainly it is foolish and self-defeating to ask comedians to be "positive." To take three very different kinds of comedians: W. C. Fields was not "positive." Groucho Marx is not "positive." George Carlin will never be "positive." Yet all, in their extremely various ways, make people laugh without tasting bile. They manage to tread that thin line between — shall we say? — loving people very selectively and being misanthropes.

And that, in the world of 1975, would appear to be more than enough — and more, alas, than we may get.

As for Jack Benny, the thin line he trod was another one: He made himself almost too likeable to be a comedian at all. In his gentleness, his benignity, his lack of nerves he already seems a man from another time.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.



With Leopold Stokowski



With daughter Jacqueline (1969)



With Senator Edward Kennedy

A chat with NBC's Barbara Walters

By Arthur Unger

"For me, 'women's liberation' might mean staying at home," says Barbara Walters, co-host of the "Today" show and host of her own syndicated program "Not for Women Only."

"When you have always worked, you look forward to another kind of life. I have never been that committed to work. I think in my personal life there is more freedom, more relaxation. A lot of things I can't do by nature — for instance, I simply could not live with anybody without being married. That's the way I am."

Sitting behind the desk of her wicker-filled new office at NBC's Rockefeller Plaza, she went on, "A lot of those 'What makes Barbara run' stories about me have stopped because people are beginning to realize that I work hard because by nature I try to do a good job, not because I have goals that have to be reached. I am very contented now — I like what I am doing and I don't want to take over the world or NBC or anybody else's program. Women's liberation came after I was already

Television

working. But I still think it made for more awareness within the 'Today' company in the last few years. I was made co-host not because of raised consciousness but because it was written into my contract if anything happened to Frank McGee."

She was on the subject of liberation partly because of a three-hour special called "Of Women and Men," airing tonight on NBC, which she co-hosts with Tom Snyder. With her two regular shows also airing today, Miss Walters will be establishing some kind of world record — 5 1/4 hours of major network programming! Except for special news periods like elections or large-scale disasters, no other personality ever seems to have matched this.

"Whether or not you realize it, everybody has been affected by the revolution," Miss Walters insists. "Yesterday, after we finished taping 'Of Women and Men,' I asked the technicians on the crew if their lives have been affected. All of them shook their heads — except the camerawoman who said 'Absolutely!' But all of the men agreed that they'd rather not have their wives see the show."

'Today' personalities

How about working relationships on "Today"? — it is now common knowledge that although Miss Walters didn't quarrel openly with the later Frank McGee, there was apparent tension beneath the surface. "Frank was a different generation than Jim Hartz. It disturbed Frank if I was up front too often. This doesn't bother Jim at all. It used to be my greatest frustration that I could never

participate in any of the hard news interviews. That's why I used to go out and get my own stories — it was the only way I could do them. I'm not working so hard now. I think the relationship that Gene Shalit and Jim Hartz and I have on 'Today' is marvelous — it has humor and trust. We like and respect each other. And we are kind to each other. It's the best working relationship I've ever had. And it is also equal."

"Oh, there are still some frustrations. If I look at a rundown of the show and see we have five serious interviews for the week and Jim is doing them all, with me doing the human interest and the cookie spot — then I might go over to the producer and say 'Hey do you realize this' — because he still has his leftover sexism. There have been times when I have done this. But now everybody understands."

What does Miss Walters feel is the best thing that has happened in male-female relationships?

"The diminishing of labels, of what people are expected to be in terms of masculinity or femininity. In jobs and in home relationships. There's not necessarily a reversal of roles — but a sharing of roles. When I began working, for example, if anyone wanted to insult me they would say I was aggressive. I suffered and worried about it and tried to be different in my private life. I think it's why you find people like Helen Gurley Brown and Mary Wells talking in whispers — just to dispel that image. Today a woman can be assertive and even aggressive and a man can be tender and compassionate without our feeling that there is something wrong with their gender."

Men and women

What does Miss Walters think is the worst that has happened in the male-female world?

"The war between men and women. There has been the feeling that for women to be fulfilled, man had to be assassinated. I hope we have gotten beyond that point now. Also, the feeling that a woman is nothing if she doesn't work, that there is no fulfillment in home and children. I've always felt there are a great many dull women in very dull jobs and an awful lot of interesting women who don't earn a paycheck ... and still feel fulfilled."

"And what bothers me most is the feeling in some quarters that there is no difference between men and women — it's all a question of environment. There are biological and innate personal differences. But there are also many ways that we are the same and therefore equal. The fact that we are different doesn't mean that we shouldn't get the same pay for the same job or that I shouldn't be able to have my own charge account."

If Barbara Walters could change one thing in male-female relationships, what would it be? "Just the further removal of the stereotypes and increased ability of all of us to see other people without the artificial values and



With Mamie Eisenhower

phony labels. I don't think there can be any great leap forward, though — it has to be gradual. We must get to know each other better."

Does Miss Walters' moderate stance bother feminist activists?

"She smiles and brushes back her hair which seems somehow, since her emergence as official co-host, to be less lacquered, more natural on camera and off." "Feminist groups realize I am not a flag waver — but I know my heart is in the right place and that I can be helpful. After all, I'm the only game in town."

Stephanie Edwards

And speaking of that, what does Miss Walters think ABC's AM America co-host Stephanie Edwards?

"Miss Walters stiffens noticeably. 'The reason I don't want to talk about her is that whatever I say will be misconstrued. How is it that nobody is comparing Beutel and Jim Hartz? Talk about sexism. She is bright and fresh, adorable and talented. I can only say her same advice I gave Sally Quinn when she took her job at CBS: Don't read your clippings, don't let people hurt you, just do your job.'"

"I wish Stephanie well — there's room for both of us on TV."

Miss Walters stands up, walks me to the door, she hands and before the door has closed is back at her desk working on tomorrow's "Today."

By David Sterritt

Stop the presses, tear out Page One, keep the lines open, and all that!

There's a new movie in town, and my keen reporter's nose tells me it just could be a hit — maybe the biggest of the current season.

It's called "The Front Page" — based on the famous play — and it has some mighty big names connected with it: Jack Lemmon, Walter Matthau. ... Wait, the screening starts

Film

in a minute. Stay by the phone and I'll keep you posted as the story breaks.

Okay, I've just seen the credits, and they're terrific. Lotsa newspaper stuff — presses, an old-fashioned composing room, hustle and bustle. And what a cast! Lemmon and Matthau are just for starters — you've also got Vincent Gardenia, Allen Garfield, Austin Pendleton, Martin Gable, Paul Benedict, even Carol

Burnett. Billy Wilder directed, which figures.

Since the story comes straight from Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, it has the cynical comedy that Wilder loves so much. (Remember "The Apartment" and "Some Like It Hot" and "One Two Three" and many others?)

Stage, and film

Even if you've missed it onstage — its last excellent Broadway go-round was a few years ago with Robert Ryan — the opening shots let you know the story takes place in the late '30's. So put this one down as a nostalgia film. Yes, Lemmon just walked on with a straw hat and a cane. Put it down as a light-hearted nostalgia film. But then, most of the action takes place in a seedy pressroom, which means that most of the dialogue alone (even in the slightly "opened up" movie scenario). Put it down as a light-hearted alleged nos-

taigia film — staying close to the original play, but not so compact.

Half-way through, the pace is slower than I'd expected. Not slow compared with most movies; but slow compared with, say, Wilder's own "One Two Three." Compared with Howard Hawks' magnificent filmization of "Front Page" (he called it "His Girl Friday") things are barely moving. But Wilder has never had the flair of a Hawks. You can tell from the way the editing sometimes gets lumpy, from the silly shots of speeded-up police cars, from the lines that don't quite fit no matter how hard Lemmon and Matthau work. Still, there are more sheer laughs here than I've had in many a movie.

But hold it, there's a switch. Carol Burnett isn't playing her usual daffy self. Instead she's playing an angry, prostitute-with-heart-of-gold, and she's doing it pretty well. Her big scene is a doozy — risking death to save her boyfriend. A few seconds of high emotion to keep us on our toes,

and Wilder has us back to low comedy before you know it.

As for the boyfriend, he's hiding in a rolitop desk after a crazy psychiatrist encouraged him to take the sheriff's gun just before he was scheduled to be executed. It's a daffy situation, and the actors all look as if they're having a wonderful time (even Vincent Gardenia, an extremely gifted performer whose talents have lately been much misused on TV's "All in the Family"). In fact, everyone is hilarious, except when Wilder gets in the way with cutesy or unimaginative filming. True, there's some verbal crudity that's a disservice to everyone, especially the audience. But watching Lemmon and Matthau match wits can make up for a lot.

As for the grand finale, there's no need to report whether the newsman marries the girl, or the editor gets the story, or the crook gets reprieved, or the evil politicians get caught. We knew it would come out all right in the end.



Mr. Lemmon

Jack Lemmon in 'The Front Page'

"A MAJOR KEYBOARD TALENT"

— NEW YORK TIMES

"Phenomenal... Mr. Mackenzie is quite a pianist. He produced a glorious warm and robust tone and great varieties of nuances at just about any dynamic level or tempo."

— NEW YORK TIMES



Arthur Mackenzie

THIS SUNDAY, JANUARY 12th • JORDAN HALL • BOSTON • 3 PM
NEXT SUNDAY, JANUARY 19th • CARNEGIE HALL • NEW YORK • 3 PM

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Tchaikowsky, Dumka, Op. 59, Nocturne, Op. 19, No. 4, Scherzo-Humoristique, Op. 19, No. 2; Moussorgsky, Pictures At An Exhibition; Debussy, Images, Book I; Scott, Pegasus; Joplin, The Entertainer; Turpin, Ragtime Nightmare; Barber, Adagio and Fugue.



IN REVIEWING HIS LATEST RECORDING, HIGH FIDELITY MAGAZINE REPORTED: "Mackenzie is an accomplished, sensitive performer. The American pianist does have a well-developed coloristic sense and cogent ideas about phrasing. Lyrical moments emerge with a goodly amount of suavity and grace... Mackenzie is a winning recitalist."

WESTMINSTER GOLD RECORDS

STEINWAY PIANO

Preparing young people to do something useful

Career Education, by Sidney P. Marland, Jr. New York: McGraw-Hill \$9.95.

By Douglas H. Powell
Sidney Marland served as Commissioner of Education and later as As-

Book briefings

Fiction

The Shadow Knows, by Diane Johnson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$6.95.

Blurred as a novel of panic — and bruisingly filling the bill — the wryly articulate Diane Johnson's latest book does not stop with the fear of murder which ironically gives a suicidal young divorced mother something to live for. As "N." fantasizes herself into the detective-story world of an intimidating Famous Inspector, her efforts to explain her own and others' morally dubious behavior add a bit of consciousness raising to bizarre events.

For N. is trying to be a whole person, but she is constantly being reacted to as a feminine stereotype. She grasps at such

victories within herself as keeping her own "merry erotic disappointment" in scale with the horrors of Vietnam. She concedes "how easily I relinquished my intention to learn about tires as soon as some man ... offered to pick them out."

She worries about bigotry as a spectrum of black characters complicates and counterpoints her broken domestic life.

In a denatured world where home is a "unit" and a moment of genuine grief takes place on a patch of fake grass, part of the suspense lies in whether this erring heroine will finally act according to her own best lights or to the self-image thrust upon her.

— Roderick Nordell

Art

History in Art, by Ariane Ruskin. Franklin Watts. \$17.95.

In this handsome volume, beautifully illustrated with reproductions of the Western world's great works of art, Ariane Ruskin shows how historical periods are reflected in painting,

sculpture and architecture. Beginning with ancient cave paintings and proceeding through the 20th century, this lavishly book discusses the effect of history on art, and, in some cases, art on history.

— Alex Johnson

book to serve two purposes: to articulate his conviction that occupational education is of equal or greater value than liberal arts training; and to tell what he accomplished during his years in Washington, and what yet remains to be achieved.

Beginning on the first page with Alfred North Whitehead's famous quote, "Education should turn out the learner with something he knows well and something he can do well," the author hammers home the notion that young people should be trained to be able to do something useful when their education ends.

Dr. Marland points out that nearly everyone agrees with him — from James Bryant Conant to public opinion polls. Rightly he observes that 50 years ago students were long on experience and short on ideas, while today the opposite is true. Also, that career education can

ease the transition from learning to working. Finally, he argues convincingly that work experience enriches the learning process, helping students to see a relationship between what they learn in the classroom and the real world.

Dr. Marland inserts some data about the declining need for highly educated young people. He notes that by 1980 four out of five jobs will not require a college degree, and that our graduate schools seem to be turning out more PhD's than the market can absorb. This is not news, but the data compel sober attention.

Less successfully, the book addresses the problem of how to implement occupational education. The author describes dozens of programs and details the philosophy of several. These descriptions are sometimes tedious and uneven.

What is missing is digest which tells what career education strategies are most likely to be useful. Probably the wasn't time to evaluate impact of these programs, during the author's tenure in office. So a distillation what works and what doesn't must wait until future impact studies.

In the closing chapter Dr. Marland sorts out ideas for building career education in the curriculum from elementary school onward. Rather than a detailed blueprint he offers general guidelines and suggestions, some degree, perhaps these have aspects of lobbying effort to convince Congress to fund programs that have already been authorized.

Dr. Powell is chief of psychology at the Harvard University Health Service.

TV HIGHLIGHTS

Thursday

WOO THRU TAMI — Orion Wolf narrates this special taken from Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Books," an animated version — CBS.

OF WOMEN AND MEN — A three hour report about social changes caused by the new roles people are assuming — NBC.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: THE REBEL — About Franklin as an American ambassador in England, with Richard Widmark — CBS.

Friday

THE COURT OF MONTE CRISTO — The classic story of adventure, intrigue and revenge, based on the novel by Alexandre Dumas. Richard Chamberlain plays the part of Edmond Dantes, an innocent man imprisoned for another's crime — NBC.

FRANK SINATRA — A rerun of his 1973 TV special. He came out of retirement to do this special with Gene Kelly — NBC.

Saturday

THE 2000 YEAR OLD MAN — Mel Brooks and Carl Reiner crossed a comedy mission based on a very old man who remembers everything that ever happened — CBS.

Sunday

MARLO THOMAS AND FRIENDS — Dustin Hoffman, Rose, Grier, Rita Coolidge and Wynonna Judd as get together to create a children's special that should not be missed — ABC.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF LT. WILLIAM CALLEY — A re-enactment of the trial of Lt. Calley, accused of the premeditated murder of 17 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in 1968 — ABC.

Monday

THE SMOTHERS BROTHERS — They are back again, with Alice Cooper, rock star, and Red Foxx, comic, and their own satirical humor — NBC.

Handwritten signature: "John Mackenzie"

sports

Game plan

A Noll who became a mountain

By Larry Eldridge

When Chuck Noll isn't listening to Beethoven or Tchaikovsky, you're likely to find him in the kitchen whipping up a little dish like bouillabaisse or Coquille St. Jacques.

Hardly the stereotype of a football coach, yet he does have one thing in common with the more successful members of that fraternity. He wins.

Six years ago Noll took over as head coach for a moribund Pittsburgh Steelers franchise which had never won anything in its previous 36 years of existence. By 1972 he had them in the playoffs, this past season they won both their divisional title and the American Football Conference championship, and now they're just one step from being the pro game's best as they await Sunday's Super Bowl confrontation with the Minnesota Vikings.

Not that Chuck was any instant miracle worker, of course. On the contrary, his first Pittsburgh team in 1969 had a disastrous 1-13 record, and the next two seasons were also losing ones. But patient owner Art Rooney had waited long enough for success not to expect it overnight. He liked what he saw in his new coach's disciplined, well-organized methods, so he gave him time to get things turned around. And time was all he needed.

Noll's own playing career gave plenty of clues to the intelligence and dedication which would later make him an outstanding coach. He was never overwhelming physically, but he utilized what talent he had well enough to become captain at Dayton while playing offensive tackle and linebacker. Then, although drafted only 21st by the Cleveland Browns, he surprised everyone by making the team.

Chuck is best remembered for his role as one of the messenger guards used by Coach Paul Brown to send plays in to his quarterback, but after performing this function for four years he played three more seasons as a linebacker before retiring. During his days with the



Chuck Noll

Browns they won five Eastern Conference championships and two NFL titles.

Noll got his coaching start at the young age of 27 on the staff of the Los Angeles (now San Diego) Chargers of the newly-born American Football League in 1960. Working under Sid Gillman, he became head defensive coach for a team that won five division titles and two league championships in six years.

In 1968 he returned to the NFL with the Baltimore Colts where he served as Don Shula's defensive backfield coach for three years until he was named to the Steelers' post.

In Pittsburgh Noll took over a team which had gone through five straight losing seasons, and he knew that the only way to turn things around was to build with

youth through a succession of strong drafts.

In his first three years he had acquired quite a nucleus that way, including quarterbacks Terry Bradshaw and Terry Hanratty, wide receivers Frank Lewis and Ron Shanklin, star linebacker Jack Ham, and the entire quartet which now makes up the Steelers' awesome defensive front four — Mean Joe Greene, L. C. Greenwood, Ernie Holmes, and Dwight White.

Then in 1972 the Steelers grabbed the one ingredient they still needed — power-running fullback Franco Harris — and they were on their way.

Noll had to suffer through 16 consecutive losses in the early stages while he put things together, but his patience paid off. In the last three seasons the Steelers have gone 11-3, 10-4, and 10-3-1 respectively to rank as one of the very best teams in the pro game.

Considering Noll's apprenticeship as a player under Paul Brown and as an assistant coach under Shula, it's hardly surprising that his own efforts to mold a winner have followed their precepts. Thus the Steelers, like those Cleveland teams of the 1950s and the current Dolphins, feature a tremendous running game, built around a big, bulldozing back (Marion Motley, Larry Csonka), forcing the defense to give the quarterback some passing room or pay the consequences. And like Cleveland, Miami, and just about every other successful team through the years, the Steelers also put a premium on defense.

Now this year he's at it again, and the Pittsburgh fans are asking him to win just one more time. If he does, the Oysters Rockefeller at Antoine's will taste a lot more succulent Sunday night, and the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra will sound better all year long.

Mean? Joe Greene dislikes term Steelers' defensive star prefers milder image

By the Associated Press

Is Mean Joe Greene, the feared Pittsburgh Steeler defensive tackle, really a pussycat?

Opposing linemen and quarterbacks in the National Football League don't think so, but to hear the 6ft. 4in., 275-pound Greene talk, when told of his selection as the game's outstanding defensive player for 1974 by the Associated Press, he's a tame tabby — not a wildcat.

"Would you want to be called mean, ornery, and dirty?" asked Greene, adding that he doesn't get any pleasure out of his image as a monster.

Mean Greene, says Joe, actually comes from Mean Green, which is the nickname of the North Texas football team. That's where Joe played college football, earning all-everything from everybody in his senior year and being picked No. 1 by the Steelers in the 1969 draft.

"I wish I could sneak into a game incognito," confided Greene. "They're on guard for Mean Joe. Maybe I could get more done if I played as Sam Jones."

Gives credit to Holmes, White

In acknowledging his selection as the NFL's top individual defensive player, Greene said, "I've had a good solid year."

But he was quick to give credit to the two unsung men in the Steeler front four — defensive tackle Ernie Holmes and defensive end Dwight White — along with L. C. Greenwood, who is the terminal man on Greene's left side of the line.

"Dwight and Ernie do the little things that help us make the big plays," he said.

Not only is Greene unhappy over his monster image, at least off the field, but he says he's slightly leery of the leadership role he has on the field. Nonetheless, he is the acknowledged leader of the Pittsburgh defense, a unit which kept the Steelers in the running until the offense really began clicking late in the season.

How does Greene view the Super Bowl and Pittsburgh's game Sunday with the Vikings?

"You have to go back a little bit — back to the playoffs. 'We knew we had to play the best game of our life to beat Oakland,'" said Greene. The Steelers did, beating the Raiders 24-13 in the American Conference championship game.

"And before that, we had to play great. Mr. Simpson [referring to Buffalo running back O. J. Simpson] is the greatest and we had to stop him."

Whole team charged up

That was Pittsburgh's 33-24 victory over the Bills in the first round of the playoffs.

"All of that we had to do to get here," Greene said. "We've got some more of those games in us."

It was in the Oakland game, Greene said, that he "got a

feeling, a sort of electricity, that all 47 of us had. We'd never had that as an entire team before. Oh, we'd had it on the defense, with 11 of us, but not the entire team."

"There was never a panic in the game against Oakland. We just all were hooked up right, that electricity was flowing."

Is the electricity flowing for the Super Bowl? the man who has played in every Steeler game since he was drafted was asked.

Spreading his hands out and wiggling his fingers, he replied, "Yes, I can feel the charge starting up. And on Sunday, it will really be going again."

The big defensive tackle was asked about the money that Super Bowl champions earn, \$15,000 per man.

He rubbed his ring finger.

"I want what goes on this finger," he said, referring to the championship ring. "And I've got to work for it."

"You can go to the bank and borrow money, supposedly. But you can't borrow a Super Bowl ring."

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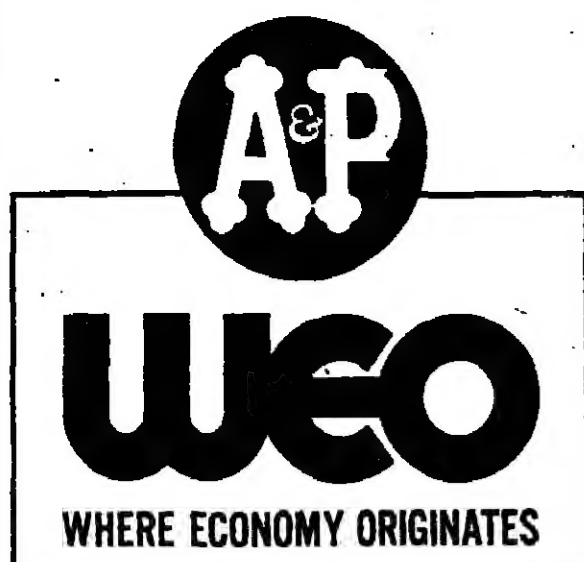
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food

Cooking takes a matter of minutes with microwave oven

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bake the potato in five minutes. Cook sweet corn on the cob, in the husk, in three. Heat the children's hot chocolate right in the mug without all that double-boiler fuss and bother.

These are all elementary directions for microwave cooking. Second to the time-saving qualities are the labor-saving helps. Foods can be cooked right in the dishes they'll be served in, meaning less work switching from pot to plate.

Cleanup is easy since there are fewer pots, pans, and skillets to scrub. Foods don't bake or burn on the walls of these cool-cooking ovens. A quick sweep with a damp cloth is all that's necessary.

Some drawbacks

Some people say there are disadvantages in using this new speedy cooking method. Some think the ovens are too small. Others say they don't like having to turn the dishes every few minutes as the food cooks. Some say it's not a creative way to cook.

Another complaint that is fast being solved is that of browning. Since many users thought the often gray surface of meats was unappetizing, manufacturers have introduced special "browning" units.

To perhaps offset this disadvantage, is the fact that the microwave ovens save an average of 62 percent in kilowatt hours compared with food cooked in a conventional oven.

But despite the criticisms, more and more people are finding that the advantages outweigh the drawbacks. For certain life-styles, microwave cooking is a tremendous help.

At a demonstration by Margaret Kelly, home economist for Tappan Company, artichokes were cooked in a glass container in 5 minutes instead of the conventional 55. Four salmon steaks were baked in another 5 minutes and served with cucumber sauce. Cherry crisp was the dessert that completed the meal in just 20 minutes all together.

Frozen foods quickly cooked

Working people particularly enjoy the efficiency of quick cooking and of being able to freeze dishes ahead and cook them at the last minute. One bachelor who has always done a lot of entertaining likes his new oven so much that he's written a cookbook.

Richard Deacon's Microwave Oven Cookbook (H. P. Books, 4083 N. 14th Avenue, Tucson, Ariz. \$8.95) is written by this comedian, actor, and serious cook. A busy

man with long days of rehearsing and filming, Mr. Deacon said he seldom uses his electric oven.

"Entertaining is so much easier, now. I like to have friends over whenever I can and a complete meal doesn't present any problems with this oven. Food cooks and defrosts so quickly that you can be with your guests most of the time," he said.

"And although it's a great way to cook hotdogs and pizza, it's also excellent for special dishes like Quiche Lorraine and Chicken Marengo."

Special recipes

Also in the book are recipes such as New England Clam Chowder, Bavarian Pork Chops, Oyster-Stew, and delicious desserts such as Peach Melba, Old Fashioned Bread Pudding, and German Chocolate Cake.

Although Mr. Deacon has cooked with a Thermador oven for more than two years, his recipes can be used with any kind of microwave oven.

Most manufacturers include a cookbook with each oven purchased, but people keep asking for more and different recipes for this new cooking method.

One source of tested recipes, at no cost, is the General Electric Company, sponsor for the last few years of the annual Pillsbury Bake-Off. The best of these recipes are included in a booklet obtained by writing to Microwave Recipe Booklet, General Electric Company, 2100 Gardiner Lane, Suite 314, Louisville, KY 40205.

Some cookbooks that come with the ovens include cooking time for conventional ovens also. Amana's Microwave Oven Cooking Guide is a complete home education course in successful microwave cooking and along with both microwave and conventional cooking instructions also includes many recipes for ethnic dishes such as Shish Kebabs, Sauerbraten, Stroganoff, and Teriyaki Fish. Here are some recipes from Amana with both cooking times.

Chicken Cashew

2 cups cooked diced chicken
1 can cream of mushroom soup
1 soup can milk
1/4 cup chopped onion
1/4 cup chopped celery
1/2 cup cashew nuts
1 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 can (8 oz.) chow mein noodles

Combine all ingredients except noodles in a 2 quart casserole. Cover and place in microwave oven. Bake 5 minutes. Remove lid, stir, sprinkle noodles over top and return to oven for another 5 minutes. Yield: 6 servings.

To cook conventionally: Bake 85 minutes at 375 degrees F.

One of the big advantages of this kind of oven is being able to thaw frozen foods without cooking them. This takes about two to three minutes per pound. Full instructions are included in most company service cookbooks and often are included with the recipe itself. Both fresh and frozen vegetables are cooked easily in the microwave oven. Here is a recipe for zucchini squash.

Zucchini Custard

4-5 cups shredded zucchini (packed)
1 1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup shredded cheese
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1/2 teaspoon garlic powder
1/4 cup chopped parsley
1/4 cup prepared biscuit mix
4 eggs, well beaten
1 tablespoon butter or margarine

Sliced olives or cooked bacon strips for garnish

Sprinkle shredded zucchini with salt and set aside for an hour. Turn into casserole and press out liquid.

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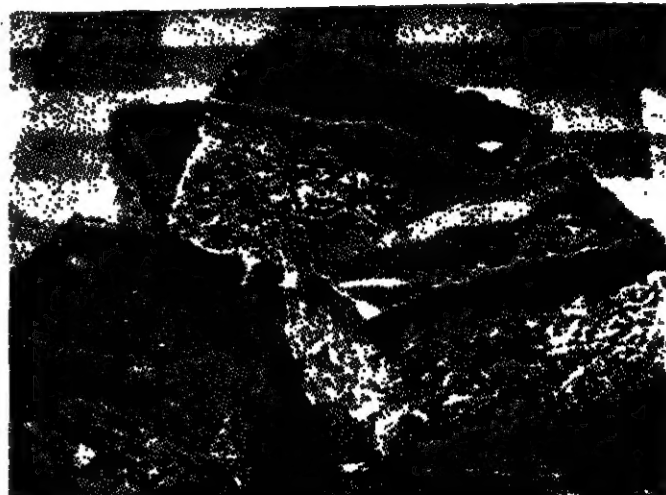
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Elegant salmon dinner or brownies are cooked in minutes, not by degrees



Combine zucchini, cheese, pepper, garlic powder, parsley and biscuit mix. Stir in well beaten eggs until thoroughly blended. Melt butter in a 10-inch ceramic skillet; spread over bottom and sides of skillet. Pour zucchini mixture into skillet. Cook for 10 minutes. Stir halfway through the cooking time. If garnish is used, add before serving. Yield: 4-6 servings.

To cook conventionally: Bake, uncovered, at 350 degrees F. for 20 minutes.

This recipe is from Richard Deacon's cookbook.

German Chocolate Cake

1 4-ounce bar sweet cooking chocolate
1/3 cup water
1/4 cup butter or margarine
1 cup sugar
3 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 1/4 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1/4 teaspoon salt
2/3 cup buttermilk

Combine chocolate with water in 2-cup measure; cook by microwave for 2 minutes, stirring several times; cool. Cream butter; gradually add sugar, creaming until light. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each. Blend in vanilla and chocolate mixture. Sift together dry ingredients. Add to creamed mixture, alternately with buttermilk, beating after each addition. Line bottom of 2 8 1/4-inch baking dishes with 2 layers of waxed paper.

Pour in batter. Let stand 15 minutes. Cook one layer at a time by microwave for 4 minutes. Cool 5 minutes; turn out on cooling rack.

Rocky Road Frosting

2 1-ounce squares unsweetened chocolate
1 cup miniature marshmallows
1/4 cup water
1/4 cup butter or margarine
2 cups sifted powdered sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup miniature marshmallows
1/4 cup chopped pecans

In 1-quart bowl, combine chocolate, 1 cup marshmallows, water and butter. Cook by microwave 1 minute and 15 seconds or until marshmallows melt; stir once. Cool slightly. Add sugar and vanilla; beat until smooth and thick enough to spread. Stir in remaining 1 cup marshmallows and nuts. Makes enough to frost between layers and on top of 8- or 9-inch layer cake, or for top of 7 1/4- by 12-inch cake.

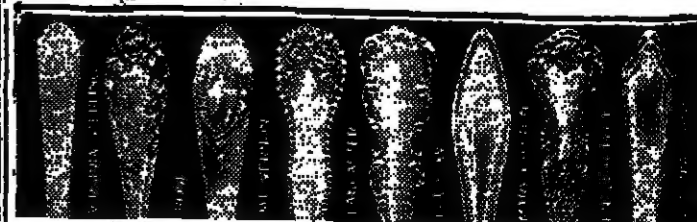
It started with radar popcorn

The discovery of microwave cooking came from World War II research. In 1948, the late Dr. Percy L. Spencer of Raytheon, while testing a radar tube, realized that microwave energy would produce heat and he reasoned, correctly, that it could also cook food.

He sent out for some popcorn and placed it in front of the radar tube in a paper bag. The kernels began popping immediately.

Today, when sales of electric appliances are in a slump, there are two exceptions — the freezer and the microwave oven. W. R. Tappan, president of his own company, says his microwave oven plant in Mansfield, Ohio, is now running two shifts and is having a difficult time keeping up with the demand.

The industry sold 400,000 microwave units last year, is predicted to double this year, and go to 2 million by 1979.



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The Monitor's daily religious article

Influence for good

The ability to bless is not something that belongs only to the saintly. We all have it. Generally we are content to do what we can, in the normal course of things, to act in a neighborly and friendly fashion.

Yet there are times when we feel strongly impelled to go out of our way to help or simply to encourage others. Why? It may well be that we are responding more than usual to the Christ, Truth, which impels us to see our brother's need and help him. At such times we can know that we have the inherent ability to spiritually reflect the all-loving nature of our Father-Mother, God.

At such times we obviously want to be sure we're on the right track and that we have the spiritual understanding to face the situation, whatever it might be. Christian Science can give deep reassurance and confidence in the omnipotence of perfect Love.

Before we can help others, of course, we ought to understand ourselves. Our true identity is really spiritual. Man, as God's spiritual expression, is not material, limited, bad, or selfish. We reflect God's flawless wisdom and love. This is what permanently helps others, not our

own personality or personal sense of good.

When we are inspired by the Christ, we need not hesitate to reach out to others. And because it is a natural result of the knowledge that all existence is spiritual, created by God, perfect in every way, our joy is real, and our sincerity and effectiveness will become a healing influence wherever we are.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes "Whatever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love — be it song, sermon, or Science — blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty."

Resistance, apathy, futility, sickness (ours or anyone else's), are false beliefs. They have no power. We only give them power if we believe in them. But the divine truth of spiritual being destroys false beliefs by showing us that they are false.

Discouragement and other negative tendencies, however tenacious they appear to be, cannot take our joy from us because they are not real. God knows and is only good. If we have been marching to these merciless drummers, we can stop and move off in the direction of greater usefulness, blessedness, vitality, and health.

Christ Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." What a living example he set for us to follow!

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 234; John 10:10.

Where the waiting is going on

This small sun not much higher than kite or balloon obsequiously gropes through a sagging sky of soaked wool: silvery, somewhat, streets, squares, and faces blanked as rice-paper discs from which all news has been erased.

Any prophet here (O waited upon!) would be hard put to flare through this. And what bush — reticently grown in condensations of mould and mist — would dare, as of old in that harsh place to burn! to burn!

Doris Peel

Daily Bible verse

Let us not therefore judge one another any more; but judge this rather, that no man put a stumblingblock or an occasion to fall in his brother's way. — Rom. 14:13

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In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

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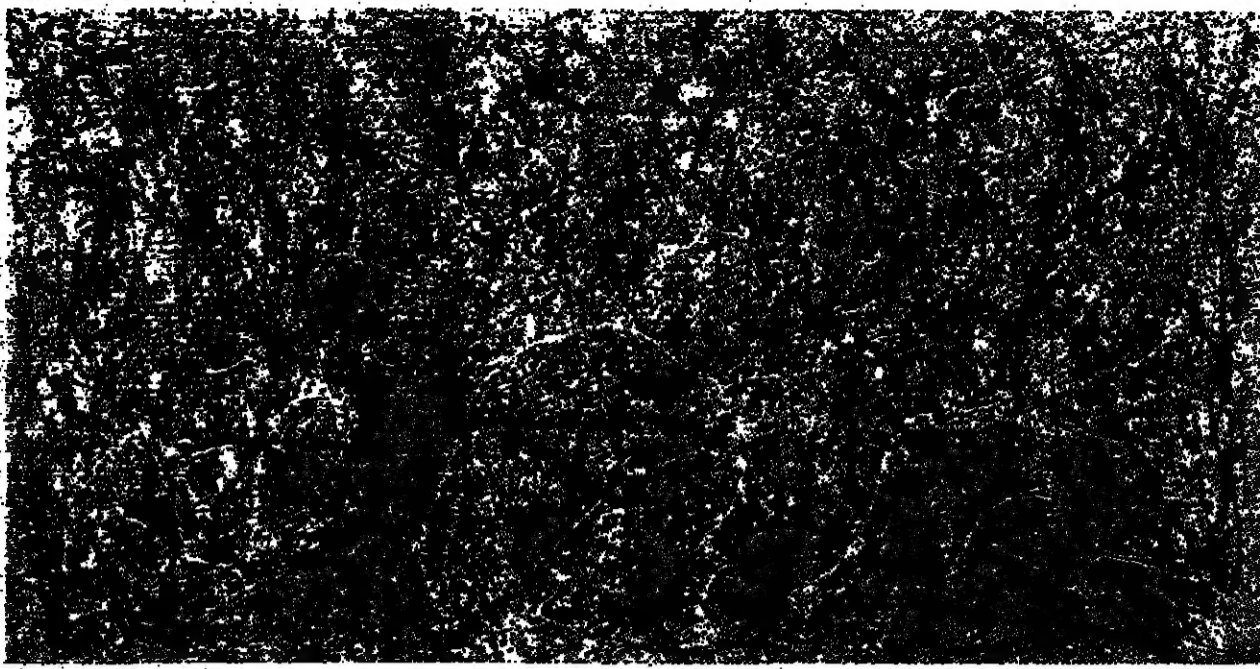
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Courtesy of the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

"One" (Number 31 1951): Oil and enamel on canvas by Jackson Pollock

Dr. Chisaburoh Yamada of the National Museum of Western Art, Tokyo

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the fourth article, Dr. Chisaburoh Yamada, director of the National Museum of Western Art, Tokyo, tells staff writer Elizabeth Pond why he picked the five works shown here.



Courtesy of the Louvre Museum, Paris.

"Mona Lisa," 1503: By Leonardo da Vinci



Courtesy of the Horyuji Temple, Nara, Japan

"Kudara Kwannon": Artists unknown, 7th century, Japan



an object and the relationship of this round object to its surrounding space so that the object emerges from the space.

At the same time, through this very subtle shading, he also evokes spiritual expressiveness. This is his greatness. He used his perfect technique for realistic representation freely in order to give an objective form to very complex spiritual content.

A good example of modern abstract painting is "One" by Jackson Pollock. It took about 40 years — after Kandinsky started abstract painting 60 years ago — to produce a real masterpiece like this in abstract form. I think Pollock succeeded in expressing all the joys and agonies of modern living — living in the turmoil of large cities and industrialized countries. He painted several large works like "One" but I think this is his best. Pollock threw himself into the act of painting. It takes a long time to appreciate this large painting because a

viewer has to follow the intricate lines and the complicated colors. But in these the whole rhythm of life is expressed in terms of space rather than of time.

For works from outside Western art I can choose from Indian, Chinese, or Japanese art. But being Japanese, I know Japan best, and being Japanese, I love Japanese art.

The series of scrolls on "The Tale of Genji" — four of them surviving — is a representative masterpiece from the Heian Period (early 12th century), during which we Japanese developed our own culture out of the cultural heritage learned from China. One of the main characteristics of most Japanese paintings is the decorative treatment which represents the aesthetics of the subject. This is used in such a way that they are reduced to simplified yet significant forms arranged in beautiful two-dimensional designs. Despite the abstraction, however, a touch of naturalism is never lost. The Genji scrolls are typical examples of this lyrical decorative style of Japanese painting.

A picture illustrating the 40th chapter, "Minor," for instance, represents a tragic scene in which Lady Murasaki, knowing that her death is approaching, bids farewell to Prince Genji by composing a poem in which she likens her ephemeral life to the dew on bush clover. In Japan, the bush clover in autumn is always associated with sadness. The whole picture is filled with a melancholy beauty, expressing the resignation of the cultured Japanese of the period, who regarded the cycle of life and death as the rhythm of being in this fleeting world.

The "Kudara Kwannon" began, in

the first half of the 7th century, to represent the more spiritual art of Japan. It may not rank among the greatest works of art, and the "Yumedono Kwannon" in the same monastery may in fact be superior to it as a work of art, yet I would take the "Kudara Kwannon" for my museum because of its more Japanese character and its remarkable grace. It reflects the compassion and mercy of Kwannon; Bodhisattva Kwannon is a divine being who assists Buddha Amida, the Lord of Paradise, for the salvation of poor souls. In the mind of ancient Japanese, Kwannon played a role similar to the Virgin Mary.

This seven-foot-tall slender figure of highly elongated proportion and gracefully flowing form is an embodiment of spiritual sublimity and compassionate grace. This impression intensifies when seen from a kneeling position. The devout Buddhists of the day who knelt in front of this image would have surely felt their prayers were answered.

I will pick three works from the Western art tradition and two from the East Asian. Regrettably, with only five choices, I must omit any examples of the Greek source of Western art and the Chinese source of East Asian art. Instead, I will select the "Isenheim Altarpiece" by Matthias Grunewald, the "Mona Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci, "One" (No. 31 1951) by Jackson Pollock, and, being the director of a museum in Japan, two Japanese pieces, the "Kudara Kwannon" by anonymous artists of the Horyuji Temple, Nara, and the illustrated "Scrolls of the Tale of Genji," attributed to Takayoshi, part of which is in Goto Museum, Tokyo, part in Tokugawa Museum, Nagoya.

The early 16th-century Isenheim Altarpiece is the most overwhelming painting I have ever seen. If you stand in front of any of the several paintings contained in this huge altarpiece you are overcome by its strong spiritual power. It is a very spiritual painting. It shows the strong Christian fervor of faith in that period. In both the beatitudes of the faithful and the agonies of the unbelieving, it represents, with great drama, the mysteries revealed by the Bible.

It is difficult to separate the visual impact from the spiritual. In the case of the main panel, representing the Crucifixion, one sees the agony of the man sacrificing himself on the cross and the deep sorrow of his fainting mother. It represents a much deeper sorrow than the ordinary one shown by tears; it explores the noble act of redemption. Mary Magdalen, kneeling at the foot of the cross, is also lamenting but in a different, more passionate way.

In the section "Angels' Concert" as

well as in the "Nativity" (not shown here) you see the beatific visions of the faithful. The color of the former seems the music of angels in praise of God. In the "Ascension" you feel as if it is really true that Christ is ascending to heaven. This mystery is represented in a convincing way, not realistically but imaginatively, almost in the Expressionist style.

Mona Lisa, on the other hand, represents the human mind or spirit in a very convincing, realistic way. It gives objective form to the human mentality. I feel it represents the ideal of eternal womanhood — not the spiritual, religious image represented by the Madonna, but a much more human concept of womanhood. I think Leonardo found the face of Mona Lisa, a young lady of Florence, as an ideal means by which to express his concept of eternal womanhood.

Mona Lisa's subtle smile is not a real smile. It is the expression of a lively, complex mind. Some see her as laughing with contempt; others see her as smiling sweetly. Many interpretations are possible because Leonardo subtly avoided any single, clear expression. Only Leonardo could do this. There are other masterpieces of portrait painting, but other masterpieces succeed only in representing one aspect of the sitter's mentality.

Also, technically, Mona Lisa is a model of the Western representational painting that was developed in Italy in the 15th century and has remained the basis of European painting until the second half of the 19th century. Leonardo perfected the style himself by developing a very subtle way of shading. It is like smoke and is called *sfumato*. With this he could represent more convincingly the roundness of



Courtesy of the Colmar Museum, West Germany

Central panel of the Isenheim Altarpiece, 16th century: By Matthias Grunewald



Courtesy of the Goto Museum, Tokyo

The Yugiri scroll, part of the scrolls on "The Tale of Genji," attributed to Takayoshi, 12th century, Japan

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, January 9, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
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Gun control, 1975

Strong federal gun control remains long overdue in the United States. Its advocates have new reasons for hope this year — and commensurate responsibilities for taking full advantage of them.

If such legislation can begin saving lives by 1976, the nation will have that much more genuine cause for celebration on its 200th anniversary. In this century alone, at least 800,000 Americans have been killed by privately owned guns — more than the battle deaths in the Revolution and all later wars together.

Opponents of strict licensing and limitation of ownership argue that people — not guns — are the murderers. Clearly the fundamental answer to gun violence is human reform, and the fundamental means of preventing gun accidents is taking proper care.

But guns, especially handguns, are uniquely dangerous. And in today's society the more guns available, the more gun violence.

Striking confirmation of this view appears in this month's Journal of Legal Studies. After exhaustive research sponsored by the National Science Foundation, here is one of the conclusions by Prof. Franklin Zimring of Chicago University Law School:

To reduce handgun violence, there must be not only a reduction of the average number of handguns in private hands but a reduction that goes far enough to reduce the easy availability of such guns to those most likely to use them violently.

Earlier studies have dramatized the lower levels of gun ownership and of gun violence in countries with stricter regulations than the U.S. Various other factors may enter in. But the impact of regulation cannot be discounted when London records only two handgun murders in 1972, and when more handgun murders take place every day and a half or so in the U.S. than the number of murders by all firearms in England during that whole year. In 1968, the year of Congress's last major gun legislation, the U.S. had a gun homicide rate more than 200 times that of Japan, which does not allow private ownership of handguns.

More than half of America's violent killings are committed with handguns, and such killings are estimated to have doubled in the past 10 years. These guns — their total of some 40 million is growing fast — play a part in more than 200,000 crimes a year.

And while the public flocks to movies glorifying citizens who take the law into their own hands, studies show that privately owned guns add up to more of a hazard for the innocent than a protection against criminals.

Yet amid the tremors of an election year, the last Congress could not pass even a bipartisan amendment requiring the registration of all civilian-owned handguns and the licensing of their owners. This would seem to be the absolute minimum to be sought in the light of increasing expert testimony from police and others in favor of going further — to the banning of handguns from all except the police and the military. A 10-year program to achieve this was recommended by the National Advisory Commission on

Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

"If something isn't done to stop the proliferation of handguns to the public, no law can stop criminals from getting guns," said Sheriff Peter Pitches of Los Angeles County a year ago. He was quoted in a Wall Street Journal article about the skyrocketing rise in gun thefts since the 1968 law seeking to keep guns from felons, drug addicts, and other "undesirable" categories.

Opponents of gun control cite the thefts as evidence that criminals can continue to obtain guns while law-abiding citizens are restricted from them. But gun-control advocates offer the more pertinent interpretation that the vast numbers of guns in private hands facilitate theft.

What is needed is national regulation of sales and ownership so that weak laws in one state no longer make a mockery of better laws in the next.

Several developments give more hope for gun control this year than last. They were signaled by last November's National Handgun Forum in Detroit, the first national conference of the kind. It indicated both the need for united efforts toward gun control and the already mounting sentiment for it in the face of well-organized opposition lobbies.

There is at least the possibility of strengthened national leadership for gun control with the reassignment of Attorney General Saxbe, who has passed off effective gun control as an "idealistic dream." And, as the handgun forum was told, at least two proponents of gun control — a sheriff in Massachusetts and an attorney general in Rhode Island — showed they could be elected despite the opposition of anticontrol groups.

Last month, looking toward the new year, a survey by this newspaper found gun-control advocates noting such positive signs as the increasing number of gun-control lobbies, polls consistently favorable to gun controls, changes in Congress indicating a net increase in gun-control supporters, re-election of every congressman strongly favoring gun control, and citizen efforts to put handgun control on state ballots.

Professor Zimring says that "there is sufficient mandate for a new gun law." But in his report he emphasizes the persistent lack of interest and information in Congress which could continue to delay passage of effective laws.

Meanwhile, improved enforcement of present regulations is essential. Those in and out of government who belittle the potential gains ought at least to support an attempt such as the one suggested by Professor Zimring to see the effects of increased enforcement and regulation in a test situation. He suggests a "tight-control jurisdiction" such as New York, whose best state efforts have been undermined by guns coming from such loosely regulated "sending areas" as Florida and the Carolinas. If extra federal enforcement and regulatory attention could be given to both ends of this grisly traffic, the potentialities and shortcomings of the present law might be gauged while the country works toward something better.

Terrorism and tactics

The year-end guerrilla kidnapping drama in Nicaragua was one of the most daring terrorist exploits in recent Latin-American history. For more than 80 hours, after shooting their way into a social gathering, the eight guerrillas held some 14 prominent Nicaraguans hostage.

Now that the guerrillas and the released political prisoners, many of whom are sympathizers with the guerrilla cause, have flown to Cuban asylum, the broader question of how to prevent such terrorist incidents needs to be faced.

In the case of Nicaragua, the terrorist cause has been fed by the long Somoza family rule, with its dictatorial excesses, and no doubt a move toward truly democratic government in the Central American country would be a welcome step for Nicaraguans and reduce the guerrilla threat.

Elsewhere in Latin America,

where terrorist kidnappings of politicians and foreign diplomats have occurred with frequency over the past decade, there is a continuing search for ways to end this terrorist blackmail. Mexico has shown one method. In recent months, the government of President Luis Echeverria Alvarez has refused to deal with the terrorists — even as in a recent case, when terrorists seized the President's father-in-law, eventually released him unharmed and were forced to give up their ransom demands.

Whether this Mexican method should be tried in other countries depends, of course, upon how they perceive their local situations. But there is much to commend the Mexican approach. Terror has a way of feeding on itself. A successful ransom demand for a diplomat or a group of hostages, as in the Nicaraguan case, serves as encouragement for other terrorists to carry out similar exploits.

'Nobody better talk about grabbing this oil, or up you go ...'



State of the nations

Jobless now and then

By Joseph C. Harrah

As a staunch defender of the news product of the American broadcasting networks, which on the whole is excellent and very much better than anything else of its kind in any other country (having even of late, in my opinion, surpassed the BBC, which for so long was the cynosure of news broadcasting), I feel entitled to fault them seriously on a current news subject.

On all three of the major networks of late the rate of unemployment in the United States has been reported in terms and tones which seem to imply some dire catastrophe about to engulf the country.

Not that unemployment for the individual concerned isn't a dreadful thing. The sudden and unexpected loss of a job can wreck a family's fortune and even human lives. The crisis for the individual is shattering. It deserves the greatest sympathy and every possible effort of government to temper the effect on those hit by it.

But unemployment as a general condition is a relative, not an absolute, condition.

There has been a rise in unemployment in the U.S. The rate is now over 7 percent. And this means that over 6.5 million persons in the U.S. who say they want to work are temporarily out of work.

Fifty years ago no politician or economist would have believed it possible to reduce the unemployment rate to as low as 7 percent. John Maynard Keynes dreamed of being able to manage a modern industrial economy so well that the rate could be brought down to 6 percent. He never thought it possible to go lower than that.

So in historical terms a 7 percent unemployment condition is nothing to get excited about, except for those directly affected. For the community as a whole it is not a very high rate of unemployment.

One way to get this into perspective is to note that in 1929, at the beginning of the really big depression, the rate went to 25.2 percent! And in terms of numbers of persons out of work that meant over 10 million out of a population which at that time was under 100 million.

If the unemployment rate of today reached the level of 1929 then the U.S. would have not 6.5 million out of work,

but something near 25 million dependent on others for food and shelter.

To point up the contrast even further, it needs to be remembered that in 1929 those thrown out of work had nothing to fall back on except private charity. Unemployment support as we know it today did not then exist.

In other words it is fair to note that go matter how unpleasant any unemployment is, the condition in the U.S. today is simply not in the same category as in 1929. That was a true crisis, which changed everything. By comparison, this can only be called a mild dislocation in the American economic system.

As a footnote to the above, it needs also to be noted that some of today's unemployment is due to changes in need and demand. The aircraft industry has been hit by overproduction of jumbo jets. Detroit failed to anticipate the 1974 drop in demand for passenger cars. Industries become obsolete and sometimes disappear altogether. I can remember as a small boy wagon factories still turning out wagons and carriages. I watched two of them convert to electric automobiles. But some of the once booming mining towns of the West never found a new activity to which to convert.

The individual private automobile will probably be a part of the American scene for generations to come. Yet the American economy is almost certain to change to less dependence on this one object for transportation, and as a measure of the country's well-being. This is not yet the twilight of the motorcar age, but the automobile is certainly on a gentle downhill slope. It's time for young men in the industry to look around for new activities with a growing future.

The amount of unemployment caused by modern farm machinery vastly exceeded the amount being caused now by a slack in demand. Between World War II and the present time nearly 10 million Americans were displaced from the farms of the Old South by modern farm machinery. The crisis for them was worse by far than anything happening today. Their entire source of livelihood simply disappeared, and for all time.

Yes, today's unemployment is painful. But the U.S. has been through far worse conditions — and survived.

Mirror of opinion

Gas and germs

At last the Senate has ratified the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing poison gas warfare, and with that out of the way, the 1972 convention against biological warfare as well. American refusal to ratify the poison gas protocol, which Washington had initiated, was a national embarrassment that gave rise to a good deal of anti-American propaganda, even if this country did not violate the provisions of the protocol until the Vietnam war.

At issue in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee delay, after the Nixon administration in 1970 sought ratification of the 1925 document, was the administration's peculiar interpretation exempting herbicides and tear gas from its meaning. The committee, along with foreign nations, believed these agents covered. As the price of ratification, the Ford administration in hearings publicly renounced first use of herbicides and tear gas in war except under a few narrowly defined circumstances.

Getting this nation on record in behalf of what it should be standing for in the world was a signal service by the Foreign Relations Committee in the last days of its retiring chairman, Senator J. William Fulbright. — The Sun (Baltimore)

Oil and military force

By Charles W. Yost

New York
In his year-end interview with Business Week Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to the question "Have you considered military action on oil?" replied:

"A very dangerous course. We should have learned from Vietnam that it is easier to get into a war than to get out of it. I'm not saying that there's no circumstance where we would not use force. But it is one thing to use it in the case of a dispute over prices. It's another where there's some actual strangulation of the industrialized world."

This was a measured and responsible answer. It emphasized the grave and inevitable hazards of military action. It did not totally rule out such action in case of an imminent collapse of Western society.

Unfortunately much of the media, with its seemingly irresistible weakness for the sensational, extracted this one response from a long and sober interview and blew it up out of all proportion. The not surprising consequences were screams of anger and retaliatory threats from the oil producers.

In fact is there at the present time anything remotely resembling what Dr. Kissinger described as "actual strangulation of the industrialized world"? Of course not.

If there were we should be seeing all around that world the application of draconian measures of conservation, rationing of fuels, much higher gasoline taxes, sharp cuts in electricity for heating, cooling, and lighting. Instead we are very close to consumption as usual in both the United States and Western Europe. In both places the consumption is as extravagant and wasteful as ever.

From the somewhat more serious measures of conservation President Ford is now considering he has apparently excluded rationing and higher gas taxes, and the Europeans are taking no stronger steps. Under these circumstances no one could claim with a straight face that the Western world is suffering such "strangulation" that it must take military action.

What is happening is that, with suddenly quadrupled oil prices, those developed and developing countries which are particularly vulnerable are having to go heavily into debt to buy oil and other essential imports. They might, if the process goes on too long, be unable to borrow more and hence to continue importing. In that case they might indeed confront economic breakdown and political revolution.

But is military action the only way, or even a viable way, of preventing these catastrophes? Consider it for a moment.

The two scenes of such action usually suggested by its proponents are Libya, because of its relative accessibility and its sparse population, and the states from Kuwait to

the Arab emirates on the western side of the Persian Gulf, which have the largest oil supplies and reserves.

In either case the action would have to be carried out almost exclusively by the U.S., since the adamant opposition of the Europeans has already been made abundantly clear. It is by no means certain that the latter would even permit their ports to be used by U.S. ships and their airfields by U.S. planes engaged in the operation.

It is also clear that the action would require substantial armadas of both ships and planes. Practically all the supplies, including food and water, required to operate in those desolate and torrid areas would have to be brought in. The oil wells, pipelines, and refineries would be sabotaged and have to be repaired or reconstructed, for which also all the supplies and manpower would have to be transported and maintained over a long period.

More immediately uncomfortable, however, would be the fact that, as soon as it became apparent that an invasion was about to take place, long before supplies required to get sabotaged wells back into production could reach the spot, all the OPEC countries would have imposed a total oil embargo, not only on the U.S. but on its more vulnerable allies, even though they were not participating.

The non-Arab producers would join in this embargo, not primarily out of solidarity among oil producers, but because they would fear that if this operation succeeded they would be the next target. The embargo would be continued as long as the military operation lasted. Moreover, one cannot safely assume that the Shah of Iran would sit quietly by while such an operation took place on the other side of his gulf or would allow tankers to exit unimpeded through its narrow mouth.

All of this leaves out of account the certainty of substantial Soviet political gains and the possibility of some Soviet military intervention.

With these highly unattractive prospects for military action, and without any immediate evidence of the "strangulation" of the West, there would certainly seem to be preferable alternatives for coping with excessive oil prices and their potentially grave consequences.

By far the best alternative would be the more concerted and serious dialogue between oil consumers and oil producers projected by Presidents Ford and Giscard at their meeting in Martindale. Only if that fails utterly will it be necessary to consider other alternatives. But it should be the responsibility and the vital interest of both consumers and producers to see to it that their dialogue does not fail.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Readers write

Indians on India

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I understand reports are current in your country that everything is wrong in India. This is not wholly correct.

Of course we are a developing country and are only 27 years old so far as freedom is concerned. We have problems, but foreign newspapers accentuate the severity by laying extra emphasis.

We are short of food but I don't think there have been starvation deaths. People die more because of disease than lack of food.

There is however one thing I shall agree to and that is we have too much of politics and less of economics. Our leaders make a lot of promises for the welfare of the nation, but by and large the people are not happy. Everybody seems to be suffering from some kind of uneasiness, rich and poor alike.

We have a first-class leader in Mrs. Indira Gandhi, but unfortunately the same cannot be said about the coterie of politicians around her. The other day she rightly advised people to shed greed. If people did not go in for money and other worldly materials, there would be plenty for everyone to share.

We can find redress only if there is change of heart. People who rule must realize that they have to leave the world at one time and what will remain behind them is the good deeds. What they collect for themselves is not really of worth. It is what they give to the nation which really matters. God will continue to show the right path to humanity.

Bombay

I. V. Mahabubani

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was very much impressed and touched when I read an article entitled "India fights to feed its 500 million people" written by Takashi Oka.

Mr. Oka's article has touched the core problem of India — "that agriculture has not received the attention it deserves." Yes, it is very true.

Neither the politicians, nor the so-called policymakers — nay, the educated intelligentsia of India have never concentrated on this serious problem.

Gandhiji advocated convincingly that "India lives in its villages." Eighty percent of India's population lives in the rural areas, where agriculture is supposed to be thriving. But, what happens? The poor and simple village farmers of India are forgotten, duped, cheated, underpaid, and are utterly underpaid by the town and city-living educated people. India's educational institutions produce unproductive and half-baked degree holders who never have the inclination for agricultural food producing occupations. Therefore the crisis remains shameful.

India must turn back to the villages and support the farmers in producing food, and honest attempts must be made in diverting the so-called unemployed educated youths to turn back to agriculture-oriented programs like the Chinese.

Leave alone politics and petty pretenses seeking attempts like producing "A" and "B" bombs, and get back to the villages.

As an Indian and a villager myself, I have been struggling to do some solid approach toward this goal in my own capacity (a small-scale vegetable farm for my village first) and my slogan for the past 18 years is "Let us save and serve the villages first." Will India listen?

M. S. Swaminickam
Teacher from Madras
Philadelphia

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.